996

ESSENTIAL JUDGMENT
OF
HINDU HOROSCOPE

Δ2·864
N34
46252

…A-RAGHAVULU, B.A., M.B.& C.M.

BY THE SAME AUTHOR

1. TEXT-BOOK ON MATHEMATICAL ASTROLOGY—Double Crown Octavo, Pages 273, Cloth and gold—21 s., Post 1/3—Rs. 14.

"**The most complete and extensive work on the mathematical side of astrology ever published. . . . A new and up-to-date series of tables, far better than any extant, including several never before published.**"—British Journal of Astrology.

"**There is no other such work to be found anywhere**"—Frank S. Myers, California, (U.S.A.)

"**Truly a great and accurate work**"—L., (U.S.A.)

2. CENTURY TABLES OF HOUSES, for lat. 0° to 60°—Double Crown Octavo, Pages 552, Cloth and Ink—25 s., Post 1/9—Rs. 16. For lat. 60° to 66° 33′—10/6 s., Post 1/6—Rs. 7. Complete 35 s., Post 2 s. —Rs. 23. For lat. 0° to 20°—Rs. 5.

"**These tables calculated as per author's refined methods, are much finer than those of Simmonite, Zadkiel, Raphæl and Dalton**—"Zenit."

3. TEXT-BOOK ON DIRECTIONAL CALCULATIONS—Double Crown Octavo. Pages 214. Cloth and Ink—12/6 s., Post 1/3—Rs. 8.

"**An original and wonderful Masterpiece**"—Frank S. Myers, (U. S. A.)

4. HINDU ASTROLOGICAL CALCULATIONS (MODERNISED)—Demi-octavo, Pages 387, Cloth and Ink—15 s., Post 1/—Rs. 8.

"**The best of what I have found on Hindu Astrology**"—Dr. Jarodin, Dartmund, Germany.

5. ESSENTIAL JUDGMENT OF HINDU HOROSCOPE—Double Crown 16 mo, Pages 112 Cloth and Gold—8 s., Post 0/6—Rs. 5.

GAUTAMA PRINTING OFFICE,
140, Broadway, Madras, India.

996

THE

ESSENTIAL JUDGMENT

OF

HOROSCOPES

ACCORDING TO THE

HINDUS

OFFICE OF THE
14 FEB 1934

BY

M. VIJAYA-RAGHAVULU, B.A., M.B. & C.M.,

Author of " Text-Book on Mathematical Astrology ",
" Century Tables of Houses ",
" Text-book on Directional Calculations ", and
" Hindu Astrological Calculations (Modernised) "

FIRST EDITION

THE GAUTAMA PRINTING OFFICE

140, BROADWAY, MADRAS,

INDIA

Rs. 5/0 All Rights Reserved. Sh. 8/0

46252

PREFACE

All my four books, "Text-book on Mathematical Astrology", "Century Tables of Houses" including its Part IV for geocentric latitudes 60° to 66° 33′ N. and S., "Text-book on Directional Calculations" and "Hindu Astrological Calculations (Modernised)", published till now relate to calculations. In writing this book I have entered upon the last stage of my endeavours, namely, to bring to light the Principles and Formulæ that are of scientific value in the section of the Science of Astrology relating to the Judgment of Horoscopes. I am devoting my earnest attention to the Judgment of Horoscopes according to the Hindus, as I am convinced that the Hindu System contains many truths of scientific value. This book sets forth the Principles to be adopted in Judging Horoscopes. It shall be my next endeavour to write about the Formulæ according to the Hindus, that determine the various life-incidents in an individual's life. For this purpose, I indispensably and urgently require men, and books on Applied Astrology (Nadi Grandhas). The men should be of a scientific turn of mind to help me to analyse books on Applied Astrology, and to recompose the Science of Astrology by applying the Scientific Method of Induction to the results of analysis. So far I have myself financed my astrological works, and devoted my time for the past twenty-seven years at the expense of my engagements as a

practising physician. For, the desire to know the truth about Astrology developed in me when I was very busy with my medical practice; and has since easily become a sober passion with me, as I have been imbued from my boyhood with a burning quest for truth. I find that it would be too burdensome for me with my limited purse and time, to proceed further in my research into the Science of Astrology without the help of proper men and the required books. The work lying ahead is as stupendous as it is imperative. I do not know where to look for the men, nor how to secure the books.

I am convinced, whether man can know God or not, that Astrology is a science. The amount of evidence that is being forced upon me, day after day, both in my practice and by the lives surrounding me, is too convincing to be gainsaid. My book on the "Claims of Astrology to be ranked among Sciences" awaits its publication, for I would like to add in it a good list of Astrological Formulæ which are of universal application. Astrology is science but no superstition. It is none of an occult science, but is as patent as any other recognised science. Nor is it metaphysical. It is an Inter-planetary or Cosmic Science that deals with the play of Cosmic energy, be what it may, interacting between the planets of the Solar System, and their satellites. So it may also be termed the Supra-mundane Science or the "Science of Sciences". As a Science it cannot but have one and only one aspect; so there can be no two systems of it. When the science is recomposed, it would be found to

present only one single face, being an eclectic of all truths, wherever they may lie imbedded and enmeshed.

I would like to add a word on Applied Astrology (Nadi Grandhas) of the Hindus. These were compilations by the masters of the science, whose forte was observation and meditation which are of supreme value as compared with the reading of books. They left their books in manuscripts now in the possession of very selfish men who would not publish them. So the owners have to be induced to part with them for love or money. But no book on Applied Astrology discloses all the truths that were known to the Hindus or even to the author himself. Each book sets before it a certain number of particular questions relating to life-incidents that appealed to the authors to be of popular value. So no book is exhaustive, nor do any two of them cover the same field. And while the bulk of them are based upon radical or birth horoscopes, a considerable number of them are founed upon the lines and figures to be discerned on our palms. In the former books, for a given horoscope many judgments are given, in one of them as many as three hundred and sixty, which agree with one another to a period and then differ. The owners of these books read only a few of them, and when the enquirer is satisfied with the past incidents, he is given the future incidents portrayed in the last judgment read, and dismissed. It may be taken for granted that the owners of these books are as wily as they are selfish, for they are anxious to earn money but not to disclose the whole truth. Therefore, there is the

universal cry that these books judge the past correctly but fail in regard to the future. Hence, it would be prudent on one's part not to consult any book on Applied Astrology. I earnestly beseech one and all not to do so, though I do firmly maintain that every such book is largely true, so far as it goes. I say 'largely' for some incidents portrayed in them are not at all true; as for example, the time of an individual's death. All the same, Astrology is a science with its truths lying buried in various books on Applied Astrology, which have to be dug up, sifted out and built up into a science by discerning men.

I take this opportunity to tender my warm and grateful thanks to Sir V. Ramesam, who lent me one volume of an Applied Astrology in manuscript on palm leaves.

30th December 1933,
MADRAS. M. VIJAYA-RAGHAVULU.

CONTENTS

Art. Page

Lesson I—Introduction.

1. The Standard Nativity. 1
2. Signs and Houses. 3
3. The Hindu Classical Method of Determining the Ascendant. 5
4. The Hindu Classical Method of Determining the Mid-heavens. 10
5. The Hindu Method of Determining the Mid-points of the Non-angular Houses. 13
6. The First and the Last Point of the different Houses. 15
7. The Determination of the Constellational Longitudes of the Planets. 16
8. Map of the Heavens at a Birth. 17
9. The Innate Potency of Planets and Houses. 17

Lesson II—Nature of Lords.

10. Lords. 18
11. Benefic Lords. 21
12. Malefic Lords. 22
13. Neutral Lords. 23

Art. Page

Lesson III—Nature of Lords as modified by their Second Lordship.

14. Possible Second Lordships of Planets under different Ascendants. 24
15. Nature of Lords as modified by their Second Lordship, if any. 26
16. Benefics, Neutrals and Malefics with Aries as Ascendant. 30
17. Benefics, Neutrals and Malefics with Taurus as Ascendant. 31
18. Benefics, Neutrals and Malefics with Gemini as Ascendant. 31
19. Benefics, Neutrals and Malefics with Cancer as Ascendant. 32
20. Benefics, Neutrals and Malefics with Leo as Ascendant. 33
21. Benefics, Neutrals and Malefics with Virgo as Ascendant. 33
22. Benefics, Neutrals and Malefics with Libra as Ascendant. 34
23. Benefics, Neutrals and Malefics with Scorpio as Ascendant. 35
24. Benefics, Neutrals and Malefics with Sagittarius as Ascendant. 35
25. Benefics, Neutrals and Malefics with Capricornus as Ascendant. 36
26. Benefics, Neutrals and Malefics with Aquarius as Ascendant. 37

Art. Page.

27. Benefics, Neutrals and Malefics with Pisces as Ascendant. 37

Lesson IV—Association.

28. Association. 40
29. Co-occupancy. 41
30. Aspect. 42
31. Influence of Association on Lords. 45
32. Influence of Association on Houses. 45
33. Residential Potency of a Lord. 47
34. Compounded Potency and Chief Occupant. 50
35. Essential and Ancillary Determinants of House-influences. 50
36. The Ruler of a Nativity. 54
37. The Relative Importance of Lords. 54
38. Modification of the Definitions of the Benefics and Malefics. 54

Lesson V—Conferers of Fame (Rajayoga Karakas) and Determinants of Death (Marakas).

39. Conferers of Fame by Combination of Lordships in the Same Lord. 56
40. Conferers of Fame through Association of Different Lords. 57
41. Conferers of Fame by Occupancy. 59
42. Conferers of Fame through Aspect upon them. 59
43. Determinants of Death. 60
44. Secondary Determinants of Death. 60
45. Superseding Determinants of Death. 61
46. Non-determinants of Death. 61

Art. Page

47. Conferers of Fame and Determinants of Death with Aries as Ascendant. 61
48. Conferers of Fame and Determinants of Death with Taurus as Ascendant. 62
49. Conferers of Fame and Determinants of Death with Gemini as Ascendant. 62
50. Conferers of Fame and Determinants of Death with Cancer as Ascendant. 63
51. Conferers of Fame and Determinants of Death with Leo as Ascendant. 63
52. Conferers of Fame and Determinants of Death with Virgo as Ascendant. 63
53. Conferers of Fame and Determinants of Death with Libra as Ascendant. 64
54. Conferers of Fame and Determinants of Death with Scorpio as Ascendant. 64
55. Conferers of Fame and Determinants of Death with Sagittarius as Ascendant. 64
56. Conferers of Fame and Determinants of Death with Capricornus as Ascendant. 65
57. Conferers of Fame and Determinants of Death with Aquarius as Ascendant. 65
58. Conferers of Fame and Determinants of Death with Pisces as Ascendant. 65

Lesson VI—The Essentials for Judgment.

59. The Essentials for the Judgment of a Horoscope — the Hindu Speculum. 68
60. The Different Principles adopted in Judgment. 70

Art. Page

Lesson VII—The Nature of Main Periods and Sub-periods.

61. The different kinds of Main Periods and Sub-periods. 74
62. General Rule of the Influences of Sub-lords; Rule I. 75
63. Certain Similar Sub-periods of all Main Periods; Rule II. 76
64. The Main Period of a Conferer of Fame; Rules III and IV. 77
65. The Main Period of a Benefic Lord; Rules V and VI. 78
66. The Main Period of a Neutral Lord; Rule VII. 80
67. The Main Period of a Malefic Lord; Rules VIII and IX. 82, 83
68. The Main Period of a Determinant of Death; Rule X. 83
69. General Observation. 85

ADDENDUM.

70. The Determination of the Ascendant and the Mid-heavens according to the Hindu system. 86, 89
71. The Determination of the Ascendant and the Mid-heavens according to the Astronomical system. 91
Tables. 97—105
Index. 106—111

DEDICATED

TO THE

MEMORY

OF

MY MATERNAL GRAND-MOTHER

T. ALAMELU THAYAR AMMAL.

THE ESSENTIAL JUDGEMENT OF HINDU HOROSCOPE

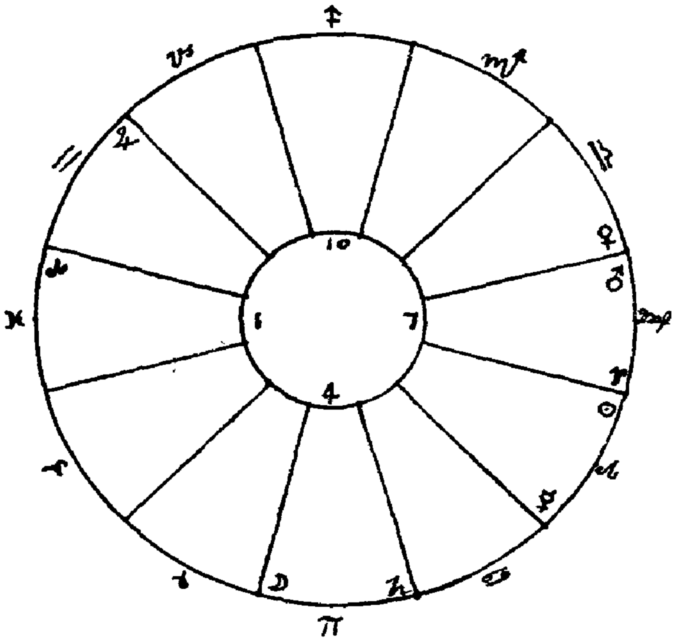
LESSON I—INTRODUCTION

1. **The Standard Nativity**—In order to illustrate the various principles of Hindu Predictive Astrology, let us take the horoscope of a person born in Madras at 7-51 p.m. L.M.T. on Saturday, the 15th August, 1914. Adopting for the birth-moment, the Total Precession (ayanamsa) advocated in "Hindu Astrological Calculations (Modernised)," namely, 18° 51′ 54″, we obtain the following constellational (nirayana) longitudes of the planets (grahas) and their mean declinations (kranti), (see Hindu Astrological Calculations, Lesson VIII):—

	C. Long.	Mean Decl.
☉	123° 1′ 48″	14° N 13′
☽	50 28 50	21 N 47
♂	161 47 0	0 S 19
☿	108 10 0	18 N 32
♃	297 52 0	15 S 47
♀	166 33 0	2 S 8
♄	70 19 0	23 N 27
☊	317 32 0	
☋	137 32 0	

For the constellational (nirayana) longitudes of the first, last and mid-points of the twelve houses (bhavas) of the horoscope, see Page 16.

Therefore, the map of the heavens at the birth was :—



The Innate Potency (bala) in Units of different planets (grahas) and houses of horoscope (bhavas) (see Hindu Astrological Calculations, Lesson, XI) are :—

	U		U		U
☉	8·7	I House	5·8	VII House	8·0
☽	10·4	II „	6·5	VIII „	6·6
♂	6·0	III „	6·3	IX „	7·6
☿	7·1	IV „	8·6	X „	5·6
♃	4·9	V „	11·4	XI „	8·8
♀	5·4	VI „	10·0	XII „	9·1
♄	7·6				

The Innate Potency of either Node of the Moon is exactly that of the lord whose houses it occupies.

A Planet or House whose Potency is 8 units or more is held to be very powerful, for good or bad. Therefore, the planets in the discharge of their natural functions, stand in the nativity under illustration:—

The Sun and Moon are the most Potent.

Saturn and Mercury are Middling.

Mars, Venus and Jupiter are Weak.

2. **Sign and House**—A Sign is just one-twelfth part of the zodiac, so it comprises of exactly 30 ecliptic degrees. The Hindu zodiac commences from a fixed point in the heavens situated in the Constellation of Aries, but the astronomical zodiac begins from the Vernal Equinox. Hence, Hindu zodiacal signs may be termed the **Constellational Signs,** and astronomical signs the **Equinoctial Signs.** The arc measured anti-clockwise from the Vernal Equinox to the Hindu First Point is termed the Total Precession (Ayanamsa) on the date. So the Hindu longitude or the constellational longitude is termed the longitude with no precessional arc (Nirayana, nir means no, ayana means precessional arc); while modern astronomical longitude is spoken of as the longitude with the precessional arc (Sayana, sa means with, ayana means precessional arc). What exactly the total precessional arc is at a given time is not agreed upon (see Hindu Astrological Calculations, Lesson III).

A House of Horoscope according to the Hindus, is one-third of the ecliptic arc intercepted between any

two consecutive Angles—the Eastern Horizon, the Lower Meridian, the Western Horizon, and the Upper Meridian—and so there are twelve houses of horoscope. The points of trisection of the four arcs between the four pairs of consecutive angles, are the mid-points of the eight non-angular houses, namely, II, III, V, VI, VIII, IX, XI, and XII. Therefore, the upper meridian is the mid-point of the Hindu Tenth house, whereas according to Western Astrology the same point is the first point or cusp of the same tenth house (see Hindu Astrological Calculations, Lesson V). This classical method of house-division agrees with that of Porphyrus, and is followed only by learned Hindu astrologers. But the rank and file of Hindu astrologers divide the entire zodiac, commencing from the ascendant taken as the mid-point of the first house, into twelve houses of 30 ecliptic degrees each, noting the points of division as the mid-points of the twelve houses. For example, if 23 ♋ 44 is the ascendant, then the mid-point of the second house is 23 ♌ 44, and the mid-point of the third house is 23 ♍ 44, and so forth. This latter mode of house-division agrees with that of Ptolemy. In this method, the mid-points of houses being just 30 ecliptic degrees apart from one another, houses become identical with the zodiacal signs engaging the mid-points. We shall adopt in our discussions the former classical Hindu method of house-division, agreeing with that of Porphyrus.

The disparity between the angular extents of two adjacent ecliptic arcs between consecutive angular cusps and, consequently, between houses of adjacent

quadrants, will be more and more marked, as we depart further and further away from the terrestrial equator. In the result, the opportunities to occupy the same house exist for a greater number of lords, when the angular extent of the house is increased, and for a smaller number of lords when its angular extent is decreased. The lords, in either case, may be benefic or malefic. It occurs to me, therefore, that the increasing disparity in the angular extents of houses appears to cause a greater disproportion in the affluence of persons born at such places, while at the equator there is a greater approximation. But at latitudes greater then 66° 33′, there being a fusion of houses resulting in a vastly greater mixing up of benefic and malefic lords in the same house, we meet with persons of no eminence or fame (see Lesson V).

3. The Hindu Classical Method of Determining the Ascendant—The Hindus determine the Ascendant independently of the sidereal time of birth. But the method is riddled with errors and fallacies. I have corrected all the errors, leaving alone the fallacies, to demonstrate that the method is questionable. I shall first describe the classical method, and then lay bare the fallacies. First, the constellational sign occupied by the sun at birth is ascertained, and then the exact degree and minute of the constellational longitude of the Sun at his rise on the birth-date is found. Because the Sun occupies each constellational sign during a definite period of days and a fraction thereof, so from the

period of days that has elapsed at sunrise on the birth-date, since the sun entered the sign, we can find his longitude at his rise on the birth-date by the Rule of Three, as follows:—

Total period : Expired period : : 30° : Arc traversed. For example, in the horoscope under illustration, the person was born when it was 30 days 3 hours 40 minutes at sunrise on the birth-date, since the sun entered the constellational sign of Cancer: and the total duration of the Sun occupying the sign, Cancer, was 31 days 8 hours 18·4 minutes. Therefore we say:—

H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.			
31	8	18·4	:	30	3	40	: :	30° :	Arc traversed.

So, the arc traversed by the sun was 28° 51′, and the constellational longitude of the sun was 28° 51′ + 90°, the extent of the previous three signs from the Hindu First Point of Aries, i.e., 118° 51′ or 28 ♋ 51. Next, the unexpired arc, 1° 9′, of the sign at sunrise is found. Again, since every constellational sign takes a definite period of hours and a fraction thereof to ascend the eastern horizon of a place, the time that the unexpired arc would have taken to rise above the horizon of the birth-place is found with the aid of the Rule of Three:—

30° : Arc to Expire : : Ascensional time : Time required.

For example, Cancer takes 2 hrs. 12 min. according to Hindu usage, to rise above the horizon of Madras. So, the time required for the unexpired arc of 1° 9′, to rise above the horizon is found:—

30° : 1° 9′ : : 2 hrs. 12 min. : Time required.

Therefore, the required time is 5·1 minutes, and this is the period taken by the unexpired arc to rise above the horizon. The ascensional periods of the different signs for Madras given in books and commonly used are:—

	H.	M.			H.	M.	
♈	1	42	♓	♋	2	12	♐
♉	1	54	♒	♌	2	6	♏
♊	2	6	♑	♍	2	0	♎

Now, the mean-times taken by entire subsequent constellational signs, to ascend the horizon, short of reaching the birth-moment, are added on to the time taken by the unexpired arc. Next, this total period of mean-time is deducted from the mean-time interval between the sunrise and birth-time, to find the amount of time that had to elapse to reach the birth-moment For example, in the case under illustration, the unexpired arc of

			H.	M.
	Cancer	took	0	5·1
Entire	Leo	„	2	6·0
„	Virgo	„	2	0·0
„	Libra	„	2	0·0
„	Scorpio	„	2	6·0
„	Sagittarius	„	2	12·0
„	Capricornus	„	2	6·0
	Total period		12	35·1
M.T. Interval from sunrise to birth			14	0·0
Time to reach birth-moment			1	24·9

The arc of the next succeeding sign, Aquarius, that would rise above the horizon during the remaining time to reach the birth-moment, is found again by the Rule of Three, with the aid of the ascensional time of the sign. For example, the next sign, Aquarius, takes 1 hour 54 minutes to rise above the horizon of Madras. So we say,

H.	M.	H.	M.	
1	54 :	1	24·9 ::	30° : Required Arc.

So, the arc of Aquarius that rose above the horizon during the odd time of 1 hr. 24·9 min., was 22° 20′·5. Therefore, the ascendant at the birth was 300° + 22° 20′·5, ie., 322° 20′·5 or 22 ≈ 20′·5.

Let us now proceed to determine the Ascendant, according to the astronomical method. The L.M.T. of birth was 7-51 P.M. on the 15th August 1914, which fell between the local mean-noons of the 15th and the 16th August of 1914.

	H.	M.	S.
S.T. at G.M.N. on the 15th August	9	32	12·00
Correction of S.T. for longitude	− 0	0	52·73
S.T. at L.M.N. on the 15th August	9	31	19·27
M.T. Inter. between L.M.N. & birth	7	51	00·08
Correct. to convert into S.T interval	0	1	17·30
S.T. at birth was	17	23	36·65

Geographical latitude of Madras	13°	4′	N.
Correct. to obtain Geocentric latitude	− 0	5	
Geocentric latitude of Madras	12	59	N

The "Century Tables of Houses" gives for S.T. 17 hrs. 23 min. 36·65 sec. and for 12° 59′, N. geocentric latitude, 19 ♓ 0 as the ascendant. To be able to compare this result with the one obtained by adopting the Hindu method, let us deduct the same Total Precession of 22° 29′ 27″ or approximately, 22° 29′. So, the constellational ascendant was 19 ♓ 0—22° 29′, i.e., 26 ♒ 31.*

The negative difference of 4° 10′·5 in the ascendant obtained according to the Hindu method, is due to a number of fallacies involved in the Hindu method, let alone the errors in the Hindu data which I have corrected. (i) The **sidereal intervals** of the ascensional periods of the different **equinoctial signs** are used, as if they were the **mean-time periods** of the different **constellational signs.** For, the periods—1 hr. 42 min., 1 hr. 54 min., 2 hr. 6 min., 2 hr. 12 min., 2 hr. 6 min., and 2 hr. 0 min.—used in the Hindu method, are all sidereal periods of ascension of the equinoctial (sayana) signs. The correct mean-time periods of the constellational (nirayana) signs for Madras are:—

	H.	M.	(N. V.)		H.	M.	(N. V.)
♈	1	47·37	(4 28·4)	♎	2	6·25	(5 15·6)
♉	2	1·50	(5 3·8)	♏	2	11·75	(5 29·4)
♊	2	11·31	(5 28·2)	♐	2	7·70	(5 19·3)
♋	2	9·58	(5 24·0)	♑	1	54·21	(4 45·5)
♌	2	3·19	(5 8·0)	♒	1	42·28	(4 15·7)
♍	2	1·35	(5 3·4)	♓	1	39·60	(4 9·0)

* I have not used my Total Precesion in the solution, as I want to lay bare the fallacies in the Hindu method, adopting one of the Total Precessions commonly used.

If the mean-time periods given in the schedule above are added up, the sum would be 23 hrs. 56 min. 4 sec. (if the Hindu periods of nadis and vinadis given in the second column be likewise added up, it would be found to be 59 nadis 50·17 vinadis); and this period of M.T. (N.V.) is one sidereal day.

Before leaving the subject, I would like to draw the attention of the reader to two more fallacies in the Hindu method of determining the ascendant. (ii) The ascensional periods, such as 1 hr. 42 m. of ♈ and ♓, are all not only sidereal, but also are not true for Madras, since they have been taken from books evidently calculated for some other centre. It is a very common mistake made by many Hindu astrologers to adopt ascensional periods given in books available to them, without taking the trouble to ascertain for what centre they hold good. (iii) By applying the Rule of Three to find the balance of time at the beginning of the solution the balance of arc at the end of the solution, it is assumed that at equal intervals equal arcs ascend. But such is not the case since the axis of rotation of the earth is not perpendicular to the ecliptic plane.

By using the correct data, and by steering clear of all the three fallacies pointed out, we find the ascendant to be the constellational 26 ♒ 31, which agrees with the longitude given in the Century Tables, adopting the same incorrect Total Precession of 22° 29′.

4. The Hindu Classical Method of Determining the Mid-heavens—This is also found independently of

the S.T. of birth. Instead of taking constellational longitude of the Sun at sunrise just previous to the birthmoment, his constellational longitude at the local apparent noon just previous to the birth-moment is taken, and the constellational longitude of the Mid-heavens is similarly found, using the sidereal time of the ascension of the equinoctial signs in succession. So, not only do all the three fallacies already pointed out vitiate the result, but also a fourth serious fallacy is involved in the method. For, the ascensional periods are fallaciously taken to be also the culmination periods. Such an agreement holds true only at zero terrestrial latitude (see Table I). On a running scrutiny of the longitudes of the Hindu mid-points of the houses or what is the same, the cusps of the houses, it would be readily seen that while the longitudes of the Western cusps or Hindu mid-points of the ten houses, XI, XII, I, II, III, V, VI, VII, VIII and IX, vary with the S.T. and the latitude, the longitudes of the cusps or Hindu mid-points of X and IV houses are at a given moment the same for all latitudes. Hence, ascensional times vary with birth-latitude and S.T., but culminational times vary only with S.T. and not with latitude.

In order to determine the constellational longitude of the mid-heavens at a given moment, the constellational longitude of the sun at the apparent noon just previous to birth is first found as described above, by applying the Rule of Three. For example, the birth was in the month of Cancer, and the Sun occupied the sign for 31 D. 8 H. 18·4 M.; and at the apparent noon

on the 15th August, it was 30 D. 9 H. 53·5 M., since the Sun entered the constellational sign of Cancer. Therefore, the constellational longitude of the Sun at the apparent noon was,

H. M. S. H. M. S.
31 8 18·4 : 30 9 53·5 :: 30°.: Required arc.

Therefore, the required arc was 29° 6′ of the constellational sign, Cancer; and so, the constellational longitude of the sun at the apparent noon was 90°+ 29° 6′, i.e., 119° 6′. So, there was yet 0° 54′ of Cancer to culminate. The ascensional period of 2 hrs. 12 min. of S.T., of the equinoctial sign of Cancer, is taken to be the M.T. culmination period of constellational Cancer, and so the remaining arc of 54′ of Cancer is held to have taken 4 minutes :—

30° : 0° 54′ : : 2 h. 12 m. : Required time.

	H.	M.*	
Rest of ♋ took	0	4	
Whole of ♌ took	2	6	
,, ♍ ,,	2	0	
,, ♎ ,,	2	0	
Total Duraton	6	10	(i)
The M.T. of apparent noon on the date was	12	4·5	
M.T. interval between apparent noon and birth was (19 51—12 4·5)	7	46·5	(ii)
Time to expire was (ii—i)	1	36·5	

The culmination period of the next succeeding constellational sign, Scorpio, is taken to be 2 hrs 6 min. of M.T. The arc of Scorpio that would have culminated in 1 hr. 36·5 minutes is found:—

H. M. H. M.
1 54 : 1 36·5 : : 30° : Required arc or 22° 59′.

Therefore, the constellational longitude of the mid-point of the tenth house was 210° + 22° 59′, i.e., 22 ♏ 59.

Now, let us determine the constellational longitude of the Mid-heavens at the birth according to modern astronomical method.

	H.	M.	S.
The S.T. of birth was	17	23	36·65

The Tenth cusp or the mid-point of the Hindu Tenth house was, according to "Century Tables of Houses" 21 ♐ 38·6

Therefore, the constellational longitude of the mid-point of the tenth house was 21 ♐ 38·6—22° 29′, the Total Precession, i.e., 29 ♏ 9·6.

But the constellational longitude obtained by adopting the Hindu method was 22 ♏ 59. The negative difference of 6° 10″6 is due to the four fallacies pointed out.

5. The Hindu Method of Determining the Mid-points of the Non-angular Houses—As the Hindu method is riddled with fallacies, not to speak of the in-

correct data given in the different Hindu almanacs and books, we will do well to adopt the longitudes of the Ascendant and the Mid-heavens, given in the "Century Tables of Houses". For this purpose, we should find the sidereal time at birth, and the geocentric latitude of birth-place. The former is clearly and fully explained in Articles 65 to 68, and the latter in Articles 31 and 64, of "Text-book on Mathematical Astrology". The ascendant at the birth under illustration according to the Century Tables of Houses is 19 ♓ 0, and the mid-heavens 21 ♐ 39. Now let us adopt the Total Precession given in my "Hindu Astrological Calculations" which for the birth-moment is 18° 51′ 54″, i.e., 18° 52′, taken correct to a minute of arc. Therefore, the constellational longitudes of the ascendant and of the mid-heavens are 0 ♓ 8, and 2 ♐ 47. Their opposite points are the mid-points of the seventh and the fourth house. Therefore, the constellational longitudes of the four Angles are:—

I...0 ♓ 8, IV...2 ♊ 47, VII...0 ♍ 8, and X...2 ♐ 47.

Next, we have to determine the ecliptic arcs between the four angles. They are (i) from the eastern horizon to the lower meridian, 92° 39′, (ii) from the lower meridian to the western horizon, 87° 21′, (iii) from the western horizon to the upper meridian, 92° 39′, and (iv) from the upper meridian to the eastern horizon, 87° 21′. It should be noted, that the opposite arcs are always equal. Next, each of the three arcs has to be trisected, to obtain the mid-points of the non-angular houses. One-third of 92° 39′ is 30° 53′, and one-third of 87° 21′ is 29° 7′. Now, to find the mid-points of the

consecutive non-angular houses, we have to add thrice in succession one-thirds of the ecliptic arc to the longitude of the clockwise cusp of the ecliptic arc. Therefore, the mid-points of the twelve houses in the horoscope under illustration are as:—

I 0 ♓ 8	IV 2 ♊ 47	VII 0 ♍ 8	X 2 ♐ 47
II 1 ♈ 1	V 1 ♋ 54	VIII 1 ♎ 1	XI 1 ♑ 54
III 1 ♉ 54	VI 1 ♌ 1	IX 1 ♏ 54	XII 1 ♒ 1

It should be noted well that, according to the classical Hindu method, not only are the opposite mid-points the same, but also the equangular ones among the non-angular houses, e.g., II, VI, VIII, and XII, or III, V, IX, and XI are the same, but for their zodiacal signs.

6. The First and the Last Point of the different Houses—To ascertain the first and the last point of each of the houses, we have to add the longitudes of every two consecutive mid-points and divide the sum by 2. For example, the first point of the first house is 301° 1′ + 330° 8′ ÷ 2, i.e., 631° 9′ ÷ 2, i.e., 315° 34″5 or 15 ♒ 34·5. The last point of the first house is 330° 8′ + 1° 1′ ÷ 2, adding 360° to the latter longitude, we have 691° 9′ ÷ 2, i.e., 345° 34″5 or 15 ♓ 34·5. Similarly, the first and the last points of the other houses are found (see Hindu Astrological Calculations, Articles 53 & 54).

The first, the middle and the last points are required in order to judge the Residential Potency, for good or bad, of the planets (see Article 33). For, it is held that a planet which occupies the mid-point will confer most the effects of such a house, and that from the mid-point

the planet's influence to confer the effects of the house diminishes evenly as its position in the house approaches more and more either end of the house. For ready reference, notwithstanding the erection of a map for the birth-moment, we may locate the planets according to their longitudes in the schedule below, of the first, middle and last points of the houses.

		First pt.		Mid. pt.		Last pt.
I	House	315° 34′·5	☊	330° 8′·0		345° 34′·5
II	,,	345 34·5		1 1·0		16 27·5
III	,,	16 27·5		31 54·0		47 20·5
IV	,,	47 20·5	☽	62 47·0	♄	77 20·5
V	,,	77 20·5		91 54·0		106 27·5
VI	,,	106 27·5	☿	121 1·0	☉	135 34·5
VII	,,	135 34·5	☋	150 8·0	♂	165 34·5
VIII	,,	165 34·5	♀	181 1·0		196 27·5
IX	,,	196 27·5		211 54·0		227 20·5
X	,,	227 20·5		242 47·0		257 20·5
XI	,,	257 20·5		271 54·0		286 27·5
XII	,,	286 27·5	♃	301 1·0		315 34·5

7. The determination of the Constellational Longitudes of the Planets—The constellational longitudes of the seven planets may be determined as described in "Hindu Astrological Calculations", using the Total Precession given there. But those who adhere to the incorrect precession of 22° 29′ 27″ for the birth-date, may do so, though throughout the discussion in this book only the precession mentioned in Hindu Astrological Calculations will be adopted. Whatever precession the reader may choose to adopt, he should

on no account take the data given in any of the Hindu almanacs, but should secure a copy of at least an ephemeris for the year, if not the Connaissance des Temps (French Nautical Almanac, so to speak). For, the data given in all Hindu almanacs are only approximate and in very many cases incorrect.

8. **Map of the Heavens at a Birth**—When the constellational longitudes of planets and of the first, middle and last points of the twelve houses at a birth are known, the Map of the heavens at the birth may be readily erected, as described in "Hindu Astrological Calculations".

9. **The Innate Potency of Planets and Houses**—Now we have to determine the Innate Potency (Graha-bala) of the seven planets (grahas), and the Innate Potency (Bhavabala) of the twelve houses (bhavas). The Innate Potency of planets and of houses form essential features in Hindu Predictive Astrology. They are fully and clearly described in "Hindu Astrological Calculations", Lesson XI (see Article 1).

LESSON II—NATURE OF LORDS

10. **Lords**—Strictly speaking, there are eight chief planets belonging to our Solar System—Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune. But Hindu Astrology is unaware of the existence and, consequently, of the influence of Uranus and Neptune. So, only six planets are known to the Hindus, of which the planet Earth is omitted; for, it cannot exert any influence, be what it may, upon itself. Instead of it, the two luminaries, the Sun and our Moon, have been included among the planets influencing our lives. So, Hindu Astrology recognises only seven so-called planets. Though classical books do not recognise the Ascending and the Descending Node of the Moon, yet we shall take them up in our discussions, as they are held to be the lords of certain periods of our lives. To each of the seven planets only, is ascribed ownership of one or two of the constellational signs:—

1. Sun is the owner of Leo.
2. Moon is the owner of Cancer.
3. Mercury is the owner of Gemini and Virgo.
4. Venus is the owner of Taurus and Libra.
5. Mars is the owner of Aries and Scorpio.
6. Jupiter is the owner of Sagittarius and Pisces.
7. Saturn is the owner of Capricornus and Aquarius.

If Leo, the zodiacal sign of the Sun, is ascribed to the planet Earth, then we could readily see that the signs ascribed to the different planets, are just what obtain in nature. For, Cancer, the nearest sign to Leo, is alloted to Moon, the nearest celestial body to the Earth: the next two signs, Gemini and Virgo, are given to the planet Mercury, next beyond the Sun: the next two signs, Taurus and Libra, are assigned to the planet Venus, next beyond Mercury: the next two signs, Aries and Scorpio, are ascribed to the planet Mars, next beyond Venus, omitting the planet Earth: the next two signs, Sagittarius and Pisces, are made over to the planet Jupiter, next beyond Mars: and the next two signs, Capricornus and Aquarius, are marked out for the planet Saturn, next beyond Jupiter. So Uranus and Neptune have not been ascribed ownership of any of the signs, and since we are concerned for the present, with Predictive Astrology, as it is obtaining among the Hindus, we are obliged to overlook the influence of these two newly discovered planets, though there can be possibly no doubt that they too influence our lives, for good or bad. Although some modern books on Hindu Astrology do speak of the two Nodes of the Moon, yet they do not ascribe to them ownership of any sign.

A planet owns one or two signs. The planet that owns the mid-point of a house or houses, is termed the **lord of the house or houses.** So, a planet is spoken of as the **owner of a sign or two signs**, and the same

planet is spoken of as the **lord of a house or two houses.** This difference between the Owner of a Sign, and the Lord of a House should be well noted. As we will have to speak often of the various lords of the different HOUSES, we shall, for the sake of brevity, speak of them, as the First, the Second, the Third, the Fourth, the Fifth, the Sixth, the Seventh, the Eighth, the Ninth, the Tenth, the Eleventh and the Twelfth Lord, meaning thereby that they are the owners of the mid-points of the corresponding houses, reckoned from the ascendant, the mid-point of the first house. So, the **Fifth lord** means the owner of the mid-point of the fifth **house from the ascendant,** but not the owner of the fifth **sign** from the ascendant, and much less the fifth **sign** from Aries. For example, when ascendant is 28♌26 and the mid-point of the fifth house is 2♑16, then Saturn being the owner of the entire sign Capricornus, and so of the mid-point of the fifth house, is spoken of as the fifth lord; though Capricornus is the sixth sign from Leo in which falls the ascendant or the mid-point of first house, and though Capricornus is the tenth sign from Aries. So, also the **Fifth House** means the fifth house reckoned from the **ascendant**, but not the fifth **sign** from the ascendant, and much less the fifth **sign** from Aries. The **Fifth lord from a planet** means the lord of the fifth house from the house occupied by the planet: and the **Fifth house from a house** means the fifth house from the house. So, when any ordinal number of lord or house, such as fifth lord or house, is used by itself, then it is with reference to the ascendant; but when the same term is used as from a particular lord or house, e.g., fifth lord from the third lord or the

fifth house from the third house, then reckon from the particular house occupied by the lord or from the particular house. Once the potency of the different planets has been determined, we will have to speak of only houses and lords, but not of signs and planets.

11. Benefic Lords—The lords are held to be benefic, neutral or malefic according to the ordinal number of the house ruled by them. The 5th and the 9th lord are spoken of as **trinal** lords: and the 4th, the 7th and the 10th lord as the **quadrangular** lords. The 1st lord is the **ascendant**, and is sui generis. He is neither a trinal nor a quadrangular lord. These two terms are also used with reference to any lord or house reckoned from any certain lord or house (see the previous article). For example, the trinals of the 3rd lord are the 7th and the 11th lord: and his quadrangulars are the 6th, the 9th and the 12th lord. The same is true of houses. The Benefic Lords in a nativity are:—

(i) the First Lord other than Moon,

(ii) the Trinal Lords, i.e., the Fifth and the Ninth Lord, and,

(iii) the Quadrangular Lords, i.e., the Fourth, the Seventh and the Tenth Lord, when they happen to be natural malefics, e.g., Mars, Saturn or the Sun.

Among the two trinal lords, the ninth lord is vastly more benefic than the fifth lord. Among the quadrangular lords, the tenth is the most benefic lord, the seventh is less benefic than the tenth, and the fourth is the least benefic. And among Mars, Saturn and the

Sun as benefic quadrangular lords, Mars is the most powerful benefic, Saturn is a moderate benefic, and the Sun is the least benefic.

For example, in the horoscope under illustration, the benefics in themselves are :—

(1) Jupiter, the 1st lord (Pisces),
(2) Moon, the 5th or trinal lord (Cancer), and
(3) Mars, the 9th or trinal lord (Scorpio).

12. Malefic Lords.—The Malefic Lords in a nativity are :—

(i) the Third, the Sixth and the Eleventh Lord,
(ii) the Quadrangular Lords, when they happen to be the natural benefics, e.g., Jupiter, Venus, Mercury or Moon.

Among the three malefic lords—the 3rd, the 6th and the 11th lord—the 11th lord is the most malefic, the 6th a moderate malefic, and the 3rd the least malefic. Among the quadrangular lords, the tenth is the most malefic, the seventh is less malefic than the tenth, and the fourth is the least malefic. And among Jupiter, Venus, Mercury and Moon as malefic quadrangular lords, Jupiter and Venus are the most malefic, Mercury is a moderate malefic, and Moon is the least malefic.

For example, in the horoscope under illustration, the malefics in themselves are :—

(1) Venus, both as the 3rd lord (Taurus) and as the 8th Lord (Libra),
(2) Sun, as the 6th lord (Leo),

(3) Saturn, as the 11th lord (Capricornus),
(4) Mercury, both as the 4th lord (Gemini) and as the 7th lord (Virgo), and
(5) Jupiter, as the 10th lord (Sagittarius).

13. **Neutral Lords**—The Neutral Lords are:—

(i) the First Lord, when it is Moon,
(ii) the Eighth Lord, when it is either the Sun or Moon.
(iii) the Second and the Twelfth lord, when they are lords of a single house only, i.e., the Sun or Moon.

For example, in the horoscope under illustration, there are no neutrals in themselves.

The above facts may better be presented to the reader in a tabular form.

Schedule II—Nature of Lords

LORDS	BENEFICS	MALEFICS	NEUTRALS
1	All planets except Moon	nil	Moon
5 or 9	All planets	nil	nil
4, 7 or 10	Mars, Saturn & Sun	Jupiter, Venus, Mercury & Moon	nil
3, 6 or 11	nil	All planets	nil
8	nil	nil	Sun & Moon
2 or 12	nil	nil	Sun & Moon

LESSON III—NATURE OF LORDS AS MODIFIED BY THEIR SECOND LORDSHIPS

14. Possible Second Lordships of Planets under different Ascendants—The mid-points of the ordinal numbers of houses owned by the same planet will engage different signs according to what may happen to be the ascendant at the moment. Hence, every one of the five real planets, Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter and Saturn, will come to own twelve different sets of two signs: and the two luminaries, the Sun and Moon, twelve different single signs. The ordinal number of house or houses ruled by each planet as lord, when the different signs may engage the eastern horizon are as in Scheduled III below.

It may be readily seen that the ordinal numbers of the two houses ruled by Mars and Venus are exactly the same, and that those of Mercury and Jupiter are also the same, but those of Saturn are peculiar to himself. At the top of the schedule, formulæ involving the term "n" are given, where "n" stands for an ordinal number of house of which the planet is the lord; and the application of the formula would give the ordinal of the other house of which it is also the lord. Hence, given the FIRST ordinal number of the pair of houses ruled by a lord under a particular ascendant,

the number of the other house can be readily found. It may also be seen that **each pair** of numbers relating to a double lordship, **contains an odd and an even number**, and that no pair consists of both odd or of both even numbers. When the difference between the numbers of houses belonging to a planet is 5 or 7, the common lord of the pair of houses is either Mars or Venus, and so we have the formula, n + 6 ± 1: when the difference is 3 or 9, the common lord is Mercury or Jupiter, and so the formula is n + 6 ± 3; and when the difference is 1 or 11, the common lord is Saturn, and so formula the formula is n + 6 ± 5.

Schedule III—Lordship under different Ascendants

ASC.	☉	☽	♂	♀	☿	♃	♄
	n	n	n+6±1	n+6±1	n+6±3	n+6±3	n+6±5
♈	5	4	1 & 8	2 & 7	3 & 6	9 & 12	10 & 11
♉	4	3	12 & 7	1 & 6	2 & 5	8 & 11	9 & 10
♊	3	2	11 & 6	12 & 5	1 & 4	7 & 10	8 & 9
♋	2	1	10 & 5	11 & 4	12 & 3	6 & 9	7 & 8
♌	1	12	9 & 4	10 & 3	11 & 2	5 & 8	6 & 7
♍	12	11	8 & 3	9 & 2	10 & 1	4 & 7	5 & 6
♎	11	10	7 & 2	8 & 1	9 & 12	3 & 6	4 & 5
♏	10	9	6 & 1	7 & 12	8 & 11	2 & 5	3 & 4
♐	9	8	5 & 12	6 & 11	7 & 10	1 & 4	2 & 3
♑	8	7	4 & 11	5 & 10	6 & 9	12 & 3	1 & 2
♒	7	6	3 & 10	4 & 9	5 & 8	11 & 2	12 & 1
♓	6	5	2 & 9	3 & 8	4 & 7	10 & 1	11 & 12

15. Nature of Lords as Modified by their other Lordship, if any—The nature of lords may and do often stand otherwise than what Schedule II mentions. For, the nature of a lord as determined by the house of which he is a lord is (1) **modified** by his lordship over a second house, which varies with the different ascendants, and (2) **influenced** by his associates obtaining in particular horoscopes. The former modification due to a second lordship will apply to the horoscopes of all persons born under same ascendant, and the latter influence due to association will apply to the individual nativity. As regards the Sun and Moon, who are lords of only a single house, their nature, arising from their lordship of a single house, stands unmodified. But with regard to the five real planets—Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter and Saturn—who are lords of two houses, their nature is modified.

The modification of the nature of the lords, benefic or malefic or neutral in themselves, will be seen when all the possible double lordships of each planet mentioned in Schedule III, are taken together and duly considered with the natures of their two different lordships mentioned in Schedule II. The natures of lords as modified by their other lordships, if any, stand as mentioned below in Schedule IV, in which cardinal numbers are used for the ordinal numbers of the houses of lords.

Schedule IV—Nature of Lords.

LORDS	BENEFICS	NEUTRALS	MALEFICS
☉	1, 4, 7, 10, 5, 9	2, 12, 8	3, 6, 11
☾	5, 9	1, 2, 12, 8	3, 6, 11, 4, 7, 10
♂	1 & 8, 2 & 7, 2 & 9, 3 & 10, 4 & 9, 5 & 10, 5 & 12, 7 & 12	1 & 6	3 & 8, 4 & 11, 6 & 11
☿	2 & 5, 9 & 6, 9 & 12	1 & 4, 1 & 10, 5 & 8	2 & 11, 3 & 6, 3 & 12, 4 & 7, 7 & 10, 8 & 11
♃	2 & 5, 9 & 6, 9 & 12	1 & 4, 1 & 10, 5 & 8	2 & 11, 3 & 6, 3 & 12, 4 & 7, 7 & 10, 8 & 11
♀	1 & 8, 2 & 9, 4 & 9, 5 & 10, 5 & 12	1 & 6	2 & 7, 3 & 8, 3 & 10, 4 & 11, 6 & 11, 7 & 12
♄	1 & 2, 1 & 12, 4 & 5, 9 & 10	3 & 4, 5 & 6, 6 & 7, 7 & 8,	2 & 3, 11 & 12 8 & 9, 10 & 11

The combinations of two lordships in the SAME lord can only be (i) of a benefic and a benefic, (ii) of a benefic and a neutral, (iii) of a benefic and a malefic, (iv) of a malefic and a neutral, and (v) of a malefic and a malefic. Of these cases, (i) and (ii) are wholly benefic, and (iv) and (v) are wholly malefic, but (iii) may be either (a) decidedly benefic, or (b) neutral, or (c) decidedly malefic, according as the benefic lordship is more powerful, equal to, or less powerful than the malefic.

(iii-A) COMBINATIONS RESULTING IN BENEFICS.

(1) The combination of the 1st and 8th lordships, which is possible only in the case of Mars or Venus, is decidedly benefic in regard to both of them, for the 1st lordship is benefic enough to overcome the feeble malefic nature of the 8th.

(2) The combination of the 3rd and 10th is decidedly benefic in regard to Mars, for his 10th lordship is benefic enough to overcome the feebly malefic 3rd.

(3) The combination of the 4th and 9th is decidedly benefic in regard to Venus, for his 4th lordship is feebly malefic, while his 9th is powerfully benefic.

(4) The combination of the 5th and 10th is decidedly benefic in regard to Venus, for his 10th lordship is feebly malefic compared with the moderately benefic 5th.

(5) The combination of the 9th and 6th is possible only in the case of Jupiter or Mercury. It is decidedly benefic in regard to both the planets, for the 9th is benefic enough to overcome the moderate malefic nature of the 6th.

(iii-B) COMBINATIONS RESULTING IN NEUTRALS.

(1) The combination of the 1st and 6th, which is possible only in the case of Mars or Venus, is neutral to both, for the moderately malefic 6th neutralises the moderately benefic 1st.

(2) The combinations of the 1st and 4th, of the 1st and 10th, and of the 5th and 8th which are possible only in the case of Jupiter or Mercury, are

neutral to both of them. For, the malefic 4th is neutralised by the benefic 1st: the decidedly malefic 10th is neutralised by the benefic 1st: and the malefic 8th is neutralised by the benefic 5th. In fact, any combination involving the 1st can never be a malefic.

(3) The combinations of the 3rd and 4th, of the 5th and 6th, of the 6th and 7th, and of the 7th and 8th, which are possible only in the case of Saturn, are neutral; for in each case we have an almost equal benefic and malefic.

(iii-C) COMBINATIONS RESULTING IN MALEFICS.

(1) The combination of the 4th and 11th is decidedly malefic in regard to Mars, for his 11th lordship is malefic enough to overcome his benefic 4th.

(2) The combinations of the 8th and 9th, and of the 10th and 11th, which are possible only in the case of Saturn, are decidedly malefic (see Article 37).

(ii) The Combinations of the neutral 2nd or 12th lordship with another lordship in the SAME lord, is benefic, when the other house ruled by him is a benefic, as in the following combinations:—

Mars,	2nd & 7th	Mercury,	2nd & 5th
Mars,	2nd & 9th	Mercury,	12th & 9th
Mars,	12th & 7th	Jupiter,	2nd & 5th
Mars,	12th & 5th	Jupiter,	12th & 9th
Venus,	2nd & 9th	Saturn,	2nd & 1st
Venus,	12th & 5th	Saturn,	12th & 1st

Therefore, Mars, as the 2nd or 12th lord is benefic in himself, in all horoscopes.

(iv) The Combination of the neutral 2nd or 12th lordship with another lordship in the SAME lord, is malefic, when the other house ruled by him is malefic, as in the following combinations: –

Venus,	2nd & 7th	Jupiter,	2nd & 11th
Venus,	12th & 7th	Jupiter,	12th & 3rd
Mercury,	2nd & 11th	Saturn,	2nd & 3rd
Mercury,	12th & 3rd	Saturn,	12th & 11th

Let us now briefly discuss what particular combinations of lordships are held to be benefic, neutral or malefic under the different ascendants.

16. Aries as Ascendant—The **benefics** are Jupiter, Mars and the Sun. The best benefic is Jupiter who is the 9th and 12th lord, the 9th being the more powerful trinal lord, and the 12th a neutral. The next best benefic is Mars, for he is the 1st and 8th lord, and the blemish of the 8th lordship does not affect the 1st lord (see Art. 15 iii-A, 1). The sun is the 5th lord, a weak trinal, and so is the least benefic.

The **malefics** are Mercury, Venus, Moon, and Saturn. Mercury is malefic, for he is the 3rd and 6th lord, both of whom are malefic. Venus is also a malefic, for he is the 2nd and 7th lord, of whom the 2nd is neutral and the 7th is malefic, Venus being a natural benefic. The least malefic is Moon, for it is the 4th

malefic lord, Moon being a natural benefic. Saturn is a malefic, for he is the 10th and 11th, the benefic 10th being over come by the malefic 11th (see Art. 15 iii-C.2).

There are no **neutrals**, as all lords are either benefic or malefic.

17. Taurus as Ascendant—The **benefics** are Saturn, Mercury, Mars and the Sun. The best benefic is Saturn, for he is the 9th and 10th lord, which is the most excellent combination. Mercury is benefic, for he is the 5th and 2nd lord, the 5th being a trinal and the 2nd a neutral lord. Mars is a benefic, for he is the 7th and 12th lord. The least benefic is the Sun, who is the 4th quadrangular lord, for he is a natural malefic.

The **malefics** are Jupiter and Moon. The worse malefic is Jupiter, for he is the 8th and 11th lord, both of whom are malefic. Moon is malefic, for it is the 3rd lord.

The only **neutral** is Venus, for he is the 1st and 6th lord (see Article 15 iii-B, 1).

18. Gemini as Ascendant—The only benefic is Venus, for he is the 5th and 12th lord, of whom the 5th is feebly benefic, and the 12th neutral; so he is a feeble benefic.

The **malefics** are Mars, Jupiter, Saturn and the Sun. The worst malefic is Mars, for he is the 6th and 11th lord, both of whom are malefic. The Sun is a malefic, for he is the 3rd lord. Jupiter is malefic, for he is the 7th and 10th lord, both of whom are quadrangular,

and so malefic, in virtue of Jupiter being a natural benefic. Saturn is a malefic, for he is the 8th and 9th lord, the benefic 9th being overcome by the malefic 8th (see Article 15 iii- C 2)

The **neutrals** are Moon and Mercury. Moon is the 2nd lord, who is neutral. Mercury is neutral, for he is the 1st and 4th lord; though the 1st lordship is benefic, yet his 4th lordship counteracts it, Mercury being a natural benefic (see Article 15-iii B, 2).

19. Cancer as Ascendant—The **benefics** are Mars and Jupiter. The better benefic is Mars, for he is the 5th and 10th lord, which is a combination of a trinal and a quadrangular lordship. Jupiter is a benefic, for he is the 9th and 6th lord; though the 6th lordship is malefic, yet his 9th lordship which is the stronger trinal lordship, overpowers it (see Article 15-iii A, 5).

The **malefics** are Venus and Mercury. Venus is the worse malefic, for it is the 11th and 4th lord, the 11th being malefic in itself and the 4th a malefic, Venus being a natural benefic. Mercury is a malefic, for he is the 3rd and 12th lord, of whom the 3rd is malefic and the 12th is neutral.

The **neutrals** are the Sun, Moon and Saturn. The Sun is the 2nd lord, who is a neutral. Moon, who is the 1st lord, is a neutral (see Schedule II). Saturn is a neutral for he is the 7th and 8th lord, the benefic 7th lordship is neutralised by the malefic 8th lordship (see Article 15-iii B, 3).

20. Leo as Ascendant—The **benefics** are Mars and the Sun. Mars is the better benefic, for he is the 4th and 9th lord, which is a combination of trinal lordship and of benefic quadrangular lordship. The Sun is a benefic, for he is the 1st lord.

The **malefics** are Mercury and Venus. The worse malefic is Mercury, for he is the 11th and the 2nd lord, the 11th being a malefic in himself, and the 2nd a neutral lord. Venus is a malefic, for he is the 3rd and 10th lord, of whom the 3rd is a malefic in himself and the 10th also is a malefic, Venus being a natural benefic.

The **neutrals** are Moon, Jupiter and Saturn. Moon is a neutral, for he is the 12th lord, who is a neutral. Jupiter is a neutral, for it is the 5th and 8th lord, and the feebly benefic 5th lordship is counteracted by the feebly malefic 8th lordship (see Art. 15-iii B, 2). Saturn is a neutral, for he is the 6th and 7th lord, the benefic 7th lordship is overpowered by the malefic 6th lordship (see Article 15-iii B, 3).

21. Virgo as Ascendant—The only **benefic** is Venus. Venus is a benefic, for he is the 2nd and 9th lord, of whom the 9th lordship is the more potent trinal one, and the 2nd lordship is a neutral one.

The **malefics** are Moon, Mars and Jupiter. Moon is a malefic, for it is the 11th lord who is a malefic in himself. Mars is a malefic, for he is the 3rd and 8th lord, both of whom are malefic. Jupiter is a malefic,

for he is the 4th and 7th lord, both of whom are quadrangular ones who become malefic, the lord being a natural benefic.

The **neutrals** are the Sun, Saturn and Mercury. The Sun is a neutral, for he is the 12th lord, a neutral one in himself. Saturn is a neutral, for he is the 5th and 6th lord, of whom the 5th is a feeble trinal, and so is overpowered by the malefic 6th lordship (see Art. 15 iii-B, 3). Mercury is a neutral, for he is the 1st and 10th lord, the benefic 1st lordship is counteracted by the malefic 10th lordship, Mercury being a natural benefic (see Article 15-iii B, 2).

22. Libra as Ascendant—The **benefics** are Saturn, Mercury, Mars and Venus. The best benefic is Saturn, for he is the 4th and 5th lord, which is a combination of feeble quadrangular lordship and of feeble trinal. Mercury is a benefic, for he is the 9th and 12th lord, of whom the 9th is the more potent quadrangular lord and the 12th is neutral in himself. Mars is a benefic, for he is the 2nd and 7th lord, of whom the 7th lordship is benefic; for, he is a natural malefic, and the 2nd is a neutral one in himself. Venus is a benefic, for it is the 1st and 8th lord, the malefic 8th lordship being overpowered by the 1st lordship (see Article 15-iii A, 1).

The **malefics** are the Sun, Jupiter and Moon. The worst malefic is the Sun, for he is the 11th lord. Jupiter is a malefic, for he is the 3rd and 6th lord, both of

whom are malefic. The least malefic is Moon, for it is the 10th lord, who is malefic, Moon being a natural benefic.

There are no **neutrals**, as all the seven planets are either benefics or malefics.

23. Scorpio as Ascendant—The **benefics** are Moon, Sun and Jupiter. The best benefic is Moon, for it is the 9th lord. The Sun is also a good benefic, for he is the 10th lord. Jupiter is a benefic, for he is the 2nd and 5th lord, the 2nd being a neutral and the 5th a feeble trinal lord.

The **malefics** are Mercury and Venus. The worse malefic is Mercury, for he is the 11th and 8th lord, both of whom are malefic in themselves. Venus is a malefic, for he is the 7th and 12th lord, of whom the 12th is a neutral one, while the 7th is a malefic, for Venus is a natural benefic.

The **neutrals** are Mars and Saturn. Mars is a neutral, for he is the 1st and 6th lord, and the benefic 1st lordship is counteracted by the malefic 6th lordship (see Art. 15-iii B, 1). Saturn is a neutral, for he is the 3rd and 4th lord, the feebly benefic 4th lordship is counterbalanced by the feebly malefic 3rd lordship (see Article 15-iii B, 3).

24. Sagittarius as Ascendant—The **benefics** are the Sun and Mars. The better benefic is the Sun, for he is the 9th lord. Mars is a benefic, for he is the

5th and 12th lord, of whom the 5th lord is feebly benefic, while the 12th is neutral.

The **malefics** are Venus, Saturn and Mercury. The worst malefic is Venus, for he is the 11th and 6th lord, both of whom are in themselves malefic. Saturn is a malefic, for he is the 2nd and 3rd lord, of whom the 2nd is neutral and the 3rd is malefic. Mercury is a malefic, for he is the 7th and 10th lord, both of whom are malefics, Mercury being a natural benefic.

The **neutrals** are Jupiter and Moon. Jupiter is a neutral for he is the 1st and 4th lord, the benefic 1st lordship is marred by the malefic 4th lordship (see Art. 15 iii-B, 2). Moon is a neutral, for it is the 8th lord, and as the 8th lord no blemish could affect it (see Schedule II).

25. Capricornus as Ascendant—The **benefics** are Venus, Mercury and Saturn. The best benefic is Venus, for he is the 5th and 10th lord, of which the 5th is a benefic trinal and the 10th a malefic for Venus (see Art. 15 iii-A, 4). Mercury is a benefic, for he is the 9th and 6th lord, the more potent 9th lordship overpowers the malefic 6th lordship (see Art. 15 iii-A, 5). Saturn is a benefic, for he is the 1st and 2nd lord, of whom the 1st is benefic, and the 2nd neutral.

The **malefics** are Mars, Jupiter and Moon. The worst malefic is Mars, for he is the 4th and 11th lord, of whom the 4th is a feeble benefic, while the 11th is the most powerful malefic (see Art. 15 iii-C 1). Jupiter

is a malefic, for he is the 3rd and 12th lord, of whom the 3rd is malefic, while the 12th is neutral. Moon is a malefic, for it is the 7th lord, and Moon is a natural benefic.

The only **neutral** is the Sun, for he is the 8th lord, but no blemish attaches to the Sun when he is the 8th lord (see Schedule II).

26. Aquarius as Ascendant—The **benefics** are Venus, Sun, Saturn and Mars. The best benefic is Venus, for he is the 4th and 9th lord, of whom the 4th is malefic, he being a natural benefic, and is completely overpowered by his benefic 9th (see Art. 15 iii-A, 3) lordship. The Sun is a benefic; for, he is the 7th lord, and is a natural malefic. Saturn is a benefic, for he is the 1st and 12th lord, of whom the 1st is benefic, and the 12th neutral. Mars is a benefic, for he is the 3rd and 10th lord, of whom the 3rd lordship is malefic, and is fully overpowered by the 10th lordship, Mars being a natural malefic (see Art. 15 iii-A, 2).

The **malefics** are Jupiter and Moon. The worse malefic is Jupiter, for he is the 2nd and 11th lord, of whom the 2nd is neutral and the 11th malefic. Moon is a malefic, for it is the 6th lord.

The only **neutral** is Mercury, for he is the benefic 5th lord counteracted by his malefic 8th lordship (see Article 15 iii-B, 2).

27. Pisces as Ascendant—The **benefics** are Mars and Moon. The better benefic is Mars, for he is the 2nd and 9th lord, of whom the 9th lordship is benefic,

while the 2nd lordship is neutral. Moon is a benefic, for it is the 5th lord.

The **malefics** are Saturn, Sun, Venus and Mercury. The worst malefic is Saturn, for he is the 11th and 12th lord, of whom the 11th lord is malefic and the 12th neutral. The Sun is malefic, for he is the 6th lord. Venus is malefic, for he is the 3rd and 8th lord, both of whom are malefic. The least malefic is Mercury, for he is the 4th and 7th lord, both of whom are quadrangular lords, and so malefic for Mercury, who is a natural benefic.

The only **neutral** is Jupiter, for he is the 1st and 10th lord, of whom the benefic 1st lord is set at naught by his 10th lordship which is malefic, he being a natural benefic (see Article 15 iii-B, 2).

The above facts will be found re-arranged in Schedule V below.

And the nature, of each Node of Moon, is like its Innate Potency, similar to the lord of the house it occupies. For example, in the horoscope under illustration, the natures of the lords and the no-lords are as:—

☊ is Neutral (like ♃)	☋ is Feebly Malefic (like ☿)
☽ is Benefic	♂ is Benefic
♄ is Malefic	♀ is Malefic
☿ is Feebly Malefic	♃ is Neutral

☉ is Moderately Malefic.

Schedule V—Benefic, Malefic, and Neutral Lords under different Ascendants

Ascend.	Benefics	Neutrals	Malefics
♈	♃ 9 (12), ☉ 5, ♂ 1 (8)		☿ 3 (6), ♀ 7 (2), ☽ 4, ♄ 10 & 11.
♉	♄ 9 & 10, ☿ 5 (2), ♂ 7 (12), ☉ 4.	♀ 1 & 6.	♃ 11 & 8, ☽ 3.
♊	♀ 5 (12).	☽ 2, ☿ 1 & 4.	♂ 11 & 6, ☉ 3, ♃ 7 & 10. ♄ 8 & 9.
♋	♂ 5 & 10 ♃ 9 (6).	☽ 1, ☉ 2, ♄ 7 & 8.	♀ 11 & 4, ☿ 3 (12).
♌	♂ 4 & 9, ☉ 1.	☽ 12, ♃ 5 & 8, ♄ 7 & 6.	☿ 11 (2), ♀ 3 & 10.
♍	♀ 9 (2).	☉ 12, ♄ 5 & 6, ☿ 1 & 10.	☽ 11, ♂ 3 & 8, ♃ 4 & 7
♎	♄ 4 & 5, ☿ 9, (12), ♂ 7 (2), ♀ 1 & 8.	Nil	☉ 11, ♃ 3 & 6, ☽ 10.
♏	☽ 9, ☉ 10, ♃ 5 (2).	♂ 1 & 6, ♄ 1 & 4.	☿ 11 & 8, ♀ 7 & 12.
♐	☉ 9, ♂ 5 (12).	☽ 8, ♃ 1 & 4.	♀ 11 & 6, ♄ 3 (2), ☿ 7 & 10.
♑	♀ 5 & 10, ☿ 9 & 6, ♄ 1 (2).	☉ 8.	♂ 11 (4), ♃ 3 (12), ☽ 7
♒	♀ 9 & 4, ☉ 7, ♄ 1 (12), ♂ 10 & 3.	☿ 5 & 8.	♃ 11 (2), ☽ 6.
♓	♂ 9 (2), ☾ 5.	♃ 1 & 10.	♄ 11 (12), ☉ 6, ♀ 3 & 8, ☿ 4 & 7.

LESSON IV—LORDS AND HOUSES AS INFLUENCED BY ASSOCIATION

28. **Association**—A Lord may have two sets of other lords influencing him, (1) his co-occupant lords and (2) his aspectors. A Lord occupying a house is termed an **occupant** of the house. Lords occupying a same house are termed the **co-occupants** of one another. The planets aspecting a lord are his **aspectors.** The aspectors of a lord also aspect the house occupied by the lord. But houses cannot aspect. Therefore, the aspecting one is always a lord, while the aspected one may be a lord or the house occupied by him. Both sets of lords—co-occupants and aspectors—are termed **the associates of the lord** whom they influence. Therefore, **association** is either co-occupancy, or aspect upon, or both. A lord is said to be **glorified** when his associate is a benefic. The benefics are the 5th and the 9th lord, and also Mars, Saturn and the Sun, when they happen to be quadrangular lords. A lord is said to be **blemished** when his associate is a malefic. The malefic lords in their increasing order are the 8th, the 3rd, the 6th and the 11th lord, and also Jupiter, Venus, Mercury and Moon, when they happen to be quadrangular lords. A lord is said to be **uninfluenced** when his associate is a neutral. Let us agree to use the terms "glorified" and "blemished", only while speaking of association of

either kind, and the terms "benefic" and "malefic", only while speaking of the nature cf a lord, as decided by his lordship of houses.

29. Co-occupancy—In the horoscope under illustration, Moon and Saturn are the co-occupants of the 4th house, and Moon is benefic, while Saturn is malefic (see Schedule V), and so Moon has in Saturn a malefic co-occupant, but Saturn has in Moon a benefic co-occupant. Mercury and the Sun are the co-occupants of the 6th house, and Mercury is a feeble malefic, while the Sun is a moderate malefic (see Schedule V), and so Mercury has in the Sun a moderately malefic co-occupant, but the Sun has in Mercury a feebly malefic co-occupant. And Descending Node and Mars are the co-occupants of the 7th house, and the Node is a feeble malefic (after the nature of Mercury who is the lord of the house occupied by the Node) and Mars is a benefic, and so Descending Node has in Mars a benefic co-occupant, but Mars has in the Node a feebly malefic co-occupant. The other lords and the no-lord being sole occupants, are not influenced by co-occupancy. Therefore, we have that

☊ stands unimpaired,
☽ stands blemished by Saturn,
♄ stands glorified by Moon,
☿ stands moderately blemished by Sun,
☉ stands feebly blemished by Mercury,
☋ stands glorified by Mars,
♂ stands feebly blemished by Descending Node,
♀ stands unimpaired,
♃ stands unimpaired.

It may be seen that in cases where one and the same house is occupied by more occupants than one, whose natures are not all alike, each co-occupant is influenced differently by the other co-occupant or co-occupants.

30. Aspect—The numerical values and the nature of all aspects have already been found, while determining the Innate Potency of the planets (see Hindu Astrological Calculations, Lesson XI). But the determination was based upon the natural beneficence (subha) or maleficence (krura) of the planets. On the other hand, in judgment the beneficence or maleficence of aspects rests upon the benefic or malefic nature of the aspecting lords, as decided by their lordship of particular houses (see Articles 12 and 13). The seven lords aspect with a certain power, only particular houses and the lords occupying them (see Schedule VI). All the seven lords aspect **in full** their 7th house and the lords occupying it, the seventh house being the one that is diametrically opposite to the house occupied by the aspecting lord. Saturn aspects in full besides his 7th house, his 3rd and 10th houses, but all other planets aspect their 3rd and 10th houses only with a quarter aspect. Jupiter aspects in full besides his 7th house, his 5th and 9th houses, but all other planets aspect their 5th and 9th houses only with a half aspect. Mars aspects in full besides his 7th house, his 4th and 8th houses, but all other planets aspect their 4th and 8th houses only with a three-quarter aspect. It should be very well borne in mind that no lord aspects his 1st, 2nd, 6th, 11th or 12th house. The two Nodes,

who are no-lords, do not aspect any house, and so the Nodes are spoken of as being blind. These facts may better be arranged as shown in the subjoined schedule.

Schedule VI—Aspect Values

LORD	FULL ASPECT	$\frac{3}{4}$ ASPECT	$\frac{1}{4}$ ASPECT	$\frac{1}{2}$ ASPECT
♄	7, 3, 10	4, 8	5, 9	nil
♃	7, 5, 9	4, 8	nil	3, 10
♂	7, 4, 8	nil	5, 9	3, 10
☉	7	4, 8	5, 9	3, 10
☽	7	4, 8	5, 9	3, 10
☿	7	4, 8	5, 9	3, 10
♀	7	4, 8	5, 9	3, 10

The fractional aspects—three-quarter, half, and quarter—are usually overlooked by the rank and file of Hindu astrologers.

It often happens that one and the same house and lords occupying it, are aspected by more than one planet. For example, in the horoscope under illustration, the aspect with their values and their influence, on each house and its occupants are as tabulated below denoting the benefic aspects as +, the malefic aspects as —, and the neutral aspects as ±.

Aspected House	Occupants	Aspecting lords and values: Full	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	Total value and influence of Association
I	☊	♂ +, ♄ −	—	☿ −, ☉ −	☽ +	− $\frac{3}{4}$, Feebly blemished
II	—	♂ +, ♀ −	☿ −, ☉ −	—	♃ ±	− $1\frac{1}{2}$, Mod. blemished
III	—	—	♂ +	♃ ±, ♀ −	☿ −, ☉ −	− $\frac{1}{4}$, Feebly blemished
IV	☽, ♄	♃ ±	♀ −	—	♂ +	− $\frac{1}{2}$, Feebly blemished
V	—	—	—	—	♀ −	− $\frac{1}{4}$, Feebly blemished
VI	☿, ☉	♃ ±, ♄ −	—	—	☽ +	− $\frac{3}{4}$, Feebly blemished
VII	☋, ♂	—	—	☽ +, ♄ −, ♃ ±	—	nil
VIII	♀	♃ ±	☽ +, ♄ −	—	☿ −, ☉ −	− $\frac{1}{2}$, Feebly blemished
IX	—	—	—	☿ −, ☉ −	♂ +, ♃ ±	− $\frac{3}{4}$, Feebly blemished
X	—	♂ +, ☽ +, ♄ −	☿ −, ☉ −	—	♀ −	− $\frac{3}{4}$, Feebly blemished
XI	—	—	♂ +	☽ +, ♄ −, ♀ −	—	+ $\frac{1}{4}$, Feebly glorified
XII	♃	☉ −, ☿ −	☽ +, ♄ −, ♀ −	—	—	− $2\frac{3}{4}$, Blemished

31. Lords as influenced by Association—We have seen in Article 29 how lords are influenced by their co-occupany, and in Article 30 how they are influenced by their aspectors. In the horoscope under illustration, the associates, of either kind, influencing the several lords are as shown below:—

Lord or no lord	Influence of co-occupants (Article 29)	Influence of Aspectors (Article 30)	Resulting influence of Associates
☊	Unimpaired	F*. blemished	F. blemished
☽	Blemished	F. blemished	Blemished
♄	Glorified	F. blemished	M*. blemished
☿	M. blemished	F. blemished	Blemished
☉	F. blemished	F. blemished	M. blemished
☋	Glorified	nil	Glorified
♂	F. blemished	nil	F. blemished
♀	Unimpaired	F. blemished	F. blemished
♃	Unimpaired	Blemished	Blemished

32. Houses as Influenced by Association—It was stated in Article 30 that the aspectors of the co-occupants of a house and of the house itself, are the same; but the total influence of the associates on the occuants of a house and on the house itself, may be

* M. = Moderately; F. = Feebly

different. For, when a house is occupied by co-occupants more than one, the occupancy influence of the other co-occupants upon each occupant lord, will vary, as seen in Article 31, with the nature of the other co-occupants; but the occupancy influence upon the house itself will be the average of influences exerted by all its several co-occupants. Therefore, (1) when a house is not occupied by any lord or even a no-lord, the influence of total association upon it will be solely that due to aspects upon it: (2) when a house is occupied by one lord or a no-lord, the influence of association upon it will be identical with that of its sole occupant: and (3) when a house is occupied by lords or no-lords, in all more than one, the influence of association upon it is the resultant of the different associations of its co-occupants. For example, in the horoscope under illustration,

(i) II House is moderately blemished,
III House is slightly blemished,
V House is slightly blemished,
IX House is slightly blemished,
X House is slightly blemished, and
XI House is slightly blemished (see the statement in Article 30).

(ii) I House is slightly blemished, like the Ascending Node,
VIII House is slightly blemished, like Venus, and
XII House is blemished, like Jupiter.

(iii) IV House is slightly glorified (while of its occupants, Moon stands blemished and the Sun moderately glorified),

VI House is blemished (while of its occupants, Mercury is blemished and the Sun moderately blemished), and
VII House is glorified (while of its occupants, Descending Node is glorified and Mars is slightly blemished).

33. Residential Potency of a Lord—The Residential Potency of a lord varies directly with the distance at which he is from his nearer end-point of the house occupied by him. It is zero, when he occupies an end-point of a house; and it increases evenly from an end-point to the mid-point of the house, where it attains the maximum value. Therefore, to determine the residential potency of a lord, the distance at which he is from his nearer end-point, i.e., from the first or the last point of his house, should be divided by the entire extent of the arc, namely, the fore-arc or the after-arc, of the house occupied by him.

The distance at which a lord is from the first point is found by deducting the longitude of the first point from his own longitude: and the distance at which he is from the last point is found by deducting his own longitude from that of the last point And the extent of the fore-arc of a house is obtained by deducting the longitude of the first point of the house from that of the mid-point: the extent of the after-arc of a house is obtained by deducting the longitude of the mid-point from that of the last point. In all the four cases of deduction, when the longitude to be deducted from is

less numerically than the other, add 360 degrees to it, before the deduction is made. The result obtained by dividing a lord's distance from his nearer end-point by the extent of the arc of the house occupied by him, will be a fraction; and the greater the fraction, the greater is the residential potency of the lord. For example, in the horoscope under illustration, the Sun occupies the after-arc of the sixth house, and the residential potency of the Sun, is his distance from the last point of the sixth house, divided by the entire extent of the after-arc of the sixth house. The Sun's distance from the last point of the sixth house is 135° 34′5 − 123° 1′8, i.e., 12° 32′7; and the entire extent of the after-arc is 135° 34′5 − 121° 1′, i.e., 14° 33′5. Therefore, the residential potency of the Sun is 12° 32′7 ÷ 14° 33′5, i.e., 0·86, i.e., almost nine-tenths of the maximum value. And Mercury occupies the fore-arc of the same sixth house, and so his residential potency is 108° 10′—106° 27′ divided by 121° 1′—106° 27′, i.e., 1° 43′ ÷ 14° 31′, i.e., 0·12 or almost one-eighth of the maximum value. Therefore, the Sun is by far the more important occupant of the sixth house. In order to facilitate comparison between the innate potency of the lord of a house and the residential potency of an occupant of the house, the occupant's residential potency obtained as a decimal fraction should be multiplied by 16; for, 16 units is the maximum innate potency of a lord. Therefore, the residential potency of the Sun is 0·86 × 16, i.e., 13·8 units; while that of Mercury is 0·12 × 16, i.e., 1·9 units. The Residential Potency of each occupant lord and of no-lord in the horoscope under illustration is as follows:—

	Lord or no lord	Occupant of		Residential Potency in units
4	☊	Fore-arc of I	16 × (317° 32′ − 315° 35′) ÷ (330° 8′ − 315° 35′)	2·1
	☽	Fore-arc of IV	16 × (50 29 − 47 21) ÷ (62 47 − 47 21)	3·3
	♄	After-arc of IV	16 × (77 21 − 70 19) ÷ (77 21 − 62 47)	7·7
	☿	Fore-arc of VI	16 × (108 10 − 106 28) ÷ (121 1 − 106 28)	1·8
	☉	After-arc of VI	16 × (135 35 − 123 2) ÷ (135 35 − 121 1)	14·6
	☋	Fore-arc of VII	16 × (137 32 − 135 35) ÷ (150 8 − 135 35)	2·1
	♂	After-arc of VII	16 × (165 35 − 161 47) ÷ (165 35 − 150 8)	3·9
	♀	Fore-arc of VIII	16 × (166 33 − 165 35) ÷ (181 1 − 165 35)	1·0
	♃	Fore-arc of XII	16 × (297 52 − 286 28) ÷ (301 1 − 286 28)	11·8

34. Compounded Potency and Chief Occupant—The residential potency of the occupant of a house has to be compounded with his innate potency, and the resulting potency may be termed the **compounded potency** of the occupant. Compounded potency is the mean of the residential and the innate potency. The occupant of a house whose compounded potency is the greatest is the **chief occupant** of the house. The other occupants of the house act only as the associates of the chief occupant. And when there is a sole occupant in a house, he is the chief occupant. For example, in the nativity under illustration, the compounded potency of the various occupants and their status are as follow:—

House	Occup.		Compounded Potency of Occupant	Status of Occupant
I	☊	(2·1 + 4·9) ÷ 2	3·50 units	
IV	☽	(3·3 + 10·4) ÷ 2	6·85 ,,	chief
,,	♄	(7·7 + 7·6) ÷ 2	7·65 ,,	associate
VI	☿	(1·8 + 7·1) ÷ 2	4·45 ,,	chief
,,	☉	(14·6 + 8·7) ÷ 2	11·65 ,,	associate
VII	☋	(2·1 + 7·1) ÷ 2	4·60 ,,	chief
,,	♂	(3·9 + 6·0) ÷ 2	4·95 ,,	associate
VIII	♀	(1·0 + 5·4) ÷ 2	3·20 ,,	chief
XII	♃	(11·8 + 4·9) ÷ 2	8·35 ,,	chief

35. Essential and Ancillary Determinants of House-influences—The influences of a house are largely determined by the chief occupant of the house, when his compounded potency is greater than the innate potency of the lord of the house, while the lord of the

house plays an ancillary or subordinate part: and they are largely determined by the lord of the house, when the innate potency of the lord is greater than the compounded potency of the chief occupant of the house, while the chief occupant of the house plays a subordinate part. For example, in the horoscope under illustration, the chief or sole occupant of the first house is the Ascending Node with a compounded potency of 3·5 units, and the lord of the house is Jupiter with an innate potency of 4·9 units; and so the influences of the first house are essentially determined by Jupiter, the lord, while the Ascending Node acts only as the ancillary.

There is no occupant in the second house, and so its lord, Mars, is the essential determinant of its influences, with no ancillary.

Again, there is no occupant in the third house, and so its lord, Venus, is the essential determinant of its influences, with no ancillary.

The chief occupant of the fourth house is Saturn with a compounded potency of 7·7 units, and the lord of the house is Mercury with an innate potency of 7·1 units; and so the influences of the fourth house will be rather essentially determined by Saturn, while Mercury, the lord, will be the subordinate of almost equal importance to the essential determinant. Moon, the other occupant of the fourth house, acts as the associate of Saturn, the essential determinant.

There is no occupant in the fifth house, and so its lord, Moon, is the essential determinant with no ancillary.

The chief occupant of the sixth house is the Sun with a compounded potency of 11·7 units, and he is also the lord of the house with an innate potency of 8·7 units; and so the essential determinant of the influences of the sixth house is the Sun himself, with Mercury, the other occupant, as his associate.

The chief occupant of the seventh house is Mars with a compounded potency of 5·0 units, and the lord of the house is Mercury with an innate potency of 7·1 units; and so the essential determinant of the influences of the house is Mercury, while Mars acts the subordinate part with the Descending Node as his associate.

The chief or sole occupant of the eighth house is Venus with a compounded potency of 3·2 units, and he is also the lord of the house with an innate potency of 5·4 units; and so the essential determinant of the influences of the eighth house is Venus, with no subordinate.

The ninth, tenth and eleventh houses have no occupants, and so their respective lords, Mars, Jupiter and Saturn, are their respective essential determinants, with no ancillaries.

The chief or sole occupant of the twelfth house is Jupiter with a compounded potency of 8·4 units, and the lord of the house is Saturn with an innate potency of 7·6 units; and so the essential determinant is Jupiter, while Saturn, the lord; acts the subordinate. The above facts may be arranged in a tabular from, with the associates of the determinants placed within brackets, as shown hereunder:—

House	Chief Occupant &	Compounded Potency	Lord &	Innate Potency	Essential Determinant	Ancillary Determinant
I	♌	3·5	♃	4·9	♃	☊
II	none	—	♂	6·0	♂	—
III	none	—	♀	5·4	♀	—
IV	♄	7·7	♀	7·1	♄ (☽)	☿
V	none	—	☽	10·4	☽	—
VI	☉	11·7	☉	8·7	☉ (☿)	—
VII	♂	5·0	☿	7·1	☿	♂ (☋)
VIII	☿	3·2	♀	5·4	♀	—
IX	none	—	♂	6·0	♂	—
X	none	—	♃	4·9	♃	—
XI	none	—	♄	7·6	♄	—
XII	♃	8·4	♄	7·6	♃	♄

The need to determine the residential and the compounded potency of the occupants of a house, is generally overlooked by most Hindu astrologers.

36. The Ruler of a Nativity—Of the two, (1) the lord of the first house or the ascendant, and (2) the chief occupant of the first house, the one who is more powerful is the **Ruler of the Nativity** (see Art. 35). But when both the lord and the chief occupant are weak, the planet in the nativity whose innate potency is surpassingly the greatest, is the Ruler. For example, in the nativity under illustration, the Ascending Node, who is no-lord, occupies the first house, and his innate potency acquired from Jupiter, the lord of the house, is 4·9 units (see Article 1), and his compounded potency is 3·5, while the innate potency of Jupiter is 4·9 units. But the innate potency of Moon, an occupant of the fourth house, is surpassingly the greatest, being 10·4 units. Therefore, Moon is the Ruler of the Nativity.

37. The Relative Importance of Lords—The chief or sole occupant of a house is more important than the lord of the house, measure for measure. And the association of a planet is more important than his lordship, measure for measure. And among the associates of a lord his aspectors influence him more than his co-occupants, measure for measure.

38. Modification of the Definitions of Benefics and Malefics—It was stated in Article 11 (iii), that

natural malefics—Mars, Saturn and the Sun—are benefics, when they are quadrangular lords: and in Article 12 (iii) that natural benefics—Jupiter, Venus, Mercury and Moon—are malefics when they are quadrangular lords. Some authorities hold that while natural malefics, who are quadrangular lords, act usually as benefics, they **cease** to act as benefics when they are also the occupants of the quadrangular house of which they are the lord: and that while natural benefics, who are quadrangular lords, act usually as malefics, they **cease** to act as malefics when they are also the occupants of the quadrangular house of which they are the lord (see Hindu Astrological Calculations, Art. 86). Such a modification of the definitions enunciated in the Articles 11 and 12, stands to reason, and so the terms "benefic lord" and "malefic lord" used throughout this book are to be taken as modified in this article. For the need to adopt this modification, refer to individual horoscopes. The modification does not affect the facts relating to the horoscope under illustration, mentioned in Lessons III and IV.

LESSON V

CONFERERS OF FAME

(RAJAYOGA KARAKAS)

AND

DETERMINANTS OF DEATH

(MARAKAS)

39. Conferers of Fame by Combination of Lordships in the Same lord—A lord when he is a common lord of certain houses, will produce fame to the extent to which he is not blemished by association. The certain combinations of lordships in the same lord are as follow:—

(1) when the same lord is both a trinal and a quadrangular lord, and much more therefore,

(2) when the same lord is both a trinal and a quadrangular lord, and is ALSO associated with the other trinal lord.

Of the three benefic quadrangular lords, Mars, Saturn and the Sun, only Mars and Saturn could possibly officiate as both a trinal and a quadrangular lord. For, Mars, when the ascendant is Cancer, becomes the fifth (trinal) and tenth (quadrangular)

lord: and when the ascendant is Leo, becomes the fourth and ninth lord. And Saturn, when the ascendant is Libra, becomes the fourth and fifth lord: and when the ascendant is Taurus becomes the ninth and tenth lord. The benefic nature of Mars, as the 10th or 4th lord, becomes heightened when he is the 10th and 5th lord, but less so when he is the 9th and 4th lord. The benefic nature of Saturn, as the 10th or 4th lord, becomes accentuated when he is the 10th and 9th lord, but less so when he is the 4th and 5th lord. In the cases of Mars and Saturn, the above combinations of a trinal and of a quadrangular lordship are the only possible ones.

Again, among Jupiter, Venus, Mercury and Moon, the four malefic quadrangular lords, only Venus could possibly officiate as both a trinal and a quadrangular lord. For Venus, when the ascendant is Capricornus, becomes the fifth and tenth lord: and when the ascendant is Aquarius, becomes the fourth and ninth lord. The malefic nature of Venus as the 10th or 4th lord, becomes moderated or toned down, when he is also a trinal lord.

40. Conferers of Fame through Association of Different lords—Fame will be enjoyed,

(3) when a quadrangular lord (4th, 7th or 10th) is associated with a trinal lord (5th or 9th), provided that neither the quadrangular lord nor the trinal lord is blemished by his other lordship or by his association with a malefic lord, e.g., the 8th, 3rd, 6th

or 11th. Therefore, the following combinations of lordships bring about fame, provided that none of the lords is blemished in himself or by his associates:—

4th and 5th	7th and 5th	10th and 5th
4th and 9th	7th and 9th	10th and 9th

Since, the benefic nature of both the trinal and the quadrangular lord increases with the ordinal number of the house of their lordship, the most benefic combination is that of the 10th and the 9th lord, and the least benefic combination is that of the 4th and the 5th.

Though a lord should stand blemished by his association with a malefic lord, yet certain combinations and associations are powerful enough to overcome blemish through certain malefic associations, e.g., the association of the 10th with the 9th lord can overcome to a large extent the blemish due to either of them associating with a feeble malefic, such as the 3rd or the 6th lord. The cases of the same lord being a quadrangular or trinal lord, and at the same time the lord of another house which is malefic will occur in the combinations of the 9th and the 6th (see Article 15 iii-A, 5), and of the 10th and the 3rd (see Article 15 iii-A, 2). The 9th lord being the decidedly more powerful trinal lord, can overcome to a large extent the influence of the malefic 6th lord: and the 10th trinal lord being the vastly most powerful quadrangular lord, can overcome to a large extent the influence of the feeble malefic 3rd lord, provided he is a benefic quadrangular lord like Mars, and not a malefic quadrangular lord like Venus. But

even the most powerful combination of the 10th and the 9th lordship cannot undo the blemish of the 9th associating with the 8th, nor that of the 10th associating with the 11th lord (see Article 15 iii-C, 2).

41. Conferers of Fame by Occupancy—Fame will arise from the residence of lords, to the extent to which *they stand unblemished, under the following* circumstances:—

(4) when **either** the 9th lord occupies the 10th house **or** the 10th lord occupies the 9th house, and much more therefore,

(5) when the 9th lord occupies the 10th house and **also** the 10th lord occupies the 9th house, or

(6) when the 9th and the 10th lord are together in any same house, or better, both in the 10th or 9th house, or

(7) when either Node of Moon occupies a quadrangular house, and is associated with a trinal lord, or occupies a trinal house and is associated with a quadrangular lord.

42. Conferers of Fame through Aspect upon them—Fame will also arise to the extent to which the aspecting lords are unblemished,

(8) when the 9th and the 10th lord fully aspect one another.

43. Determinants of Death—Certain combinations and associations will determine death. While the 8th house and the 3rd house determine the duration of life, the 7th house and the 2nd house determine death. And of the latter two, the 7th house is far more powerful than the 2nd in determining death. Only a malefic lord can determine death. They are:—

(1) the malefic co-occupants with the 7th or the 2nd lord, who are the most powerful determinants of death,

(2) the malefic residents of the 7th or the 2nd house, who are the next powerful determinants of death,

(3) the 7th or the 2nd lord, who is the least powerful determinant of death.

Therefore, the 2nd lord is the feeblest determinant of death. In fact, the 2nd lord is so feeble that he cannot determine death all by himself.

44. Secondary Determinants of Death—When there are no malefic co-occupants with the 7th or the 2nd lord, (b) when there are no malefic residents in the 7th or the 2nd house, and (c) when there are powerful benefics associated with the 7th and the 2nd lord, the following lords will determine death:—

(4) the feebly benefic co-occupant with the 7th or 2nd lord,

(5) the 3rd or 8th lord associated with the 7th or the 2nd lord,

(6) the malefic 6th or 11th lord, even when he is not associated with the 7th or 2nd lord.

45. Superseding Determinants of Death— Under certain circumstances, the following lords can supersede even the chief determinants of death in bringing about death:—

(7) Malefic Saturn when he is associated with a chief determinant of death, and

(8) Jupiter or Venus when he occupies the 7th house.

46. Non-determinants of Death—The following lords can never determine death:—

(1) The Sun or Moon,

(2) The common lord of both the 7th and the 2nd house. Such a common lordship is possible only in the case of Mars or Venus.

(3) The 2nd lord, who is not associated with any one or is associated only with a benefic.

(4) The 9th lord.

Now let us discuss under each ascendant, the conferers of fame, provided they stand unblemished, and the determinants of death, provided they stand blemished enough. For associations, look to individual horoscopes.

e should result from the association of Saturn, the 10th lord, with Jupiter, the 9th lord. But Saturn is also the 11th lord, and so stands blemised by his 11th lordship (see Art. 40). The blemish is potent enough to vitiate Jupiter, the 9th

lord, when he happens to be associated with the 10th lord. In the result, the association of Saturn with Jupiter will not confer fame.

The determinant of death is Mercury, the 3rd and 6th lord. Venus, the 2nd and 7th lord will not kill, for the 7th lordship of a natural benefic will not render him sufficiently malefic to kill a native, and the 2nd lordship is neutral. The remaining malefic, Moon, never kills.

48. Taurus as Ascendant—The only conferer of fame is Saturn, the 9th and 10th lord (see Article 39).

The only determinant of death is Jupiter, the 8th and 11th lord. The other malefic, Moon, never kills.

49. Gemini as Ascendant—Fame should result from the association of Saturn, the 9th lord, with Jupiter, the 10th lord. But Saturn is also the 8th lord, and so stands blemished by his 8th lordship (see Article 40). And Jupiter, a natural benefic, is the 10th and also the 7th lord, and so is a malefic. In the result, the association of Saturn with Jupiter will not confer fame upon the native. On the other hand, the association of Venus, the benefic 5th lord, though also the neutral 12th lord, with Mercury, the 1st lord, though also the feeble malefic 4th lord, will confer fame, especially if their associates do not blemish them.

The determinants of death are primarily Jupiter, the 7th and 10th lord, and secondarily Mars, the 11th and 6th lord. The Sun, though the 3rd lord, never kills.

50. Cancer as Ascendant—The conferers of fame are Mars by himself, and Mars associated with Jupiter. For, Mars is the 5th and 10th lord, both benefics, and Jupiter is the 9th and 6th lord, the 6th lordship of Jupiter can blemish him only slightly, because he is also the 9th lord (see Art. 15 iii-A, 5). Therefore, when Mars is associated with Jupiter, their power to confer fame is heightened.

The chief determinant of death is Venus, for he is the 11th and 4th lord. Mercury is a secondary, for he is the 3rd and 12th lord.

51. Leo as Ascendant—The only conferer of fame is Mars, for he is the 9th and 4th lord. The association of Jupiter the 5th lord, with Venus the 10th lord, cannot confer any fame. For, Jupiter is blemished by the 8th, his other lordship, and Venus is blemished by the 3rd, his other lordship.

The chief determinant of death is Mercury, for he is the 11th and 2nd lord. Venus is a secondary determinant of death; for, he is the 3rd and 10th lord.

52. Virgo as Ascendant—The chief conferer of fame is Venus associated with Mercury. For, Venus is the 9th and 2nd lord: and Mercury is the 10th and 1st lord.

The determinants of death are Jupiter and Mars. For, Jupiter is the 7th and 4th lord, and Mars is the 3rd and 8th lord. Moon, the 11th lord, will not kill; for Moon, like the Sun, never kills.

53. Libra as Ascendant—The chief conferer of fame is Mercury associated with Moon. For, Mercury is the 9th lord, though he is also the neutral 12th lord, and Moon is the 10th lord. But it will be only moderate fame, since Moon is blemished by his 10th lordship. And Saturn by himself will also confer fame, for he is a feeble benefic, both as the 4th and the 5th lord.

The only determinant of death is Jupiter, the 3rd and 6th lord. The Sun, though the 11th lord, will never kill. Moon, though a malefic as the 10th lord, never kills.

54. Scorpio as Ascendant—The conferer of fame is Moon, the 9th lord, when it is associated with the Sun, the 10th lord. This is an excellent combination.

The chief determinant of death is Venus, for he is the 7th, though also the neutral 12th lord. The secondary determinant of death is Mercury, for he is the 11th and 8th lord.

55. Sagittarius as Ascendant—The conferer of some fame is the Sun, the 9th lord, associated with the feeble malefic Mercury, the 7th and 10th lord.

The determinants of death are Mercury, Venus and Saturn. For, Mercury is the 7th and 10th lord, Venus is the 6th and 11th lord, and Saturn is the 3rd and 2nd lord.

56. Capricornus as Ascendant—The chief conferer of fame is Venus, for he is the 5th and 10th lord, but the combination will not be marred owing to Venus standing blemished by his 10th lordship; on the other hand, fame will be moderate because he is the owner of the sign, Libra, engaging the mid-point of the 10th house (see Art. 38). And when Venus is associated with Mercury who is the 9th lord, though he is also the 6th lord, the power of Venus to confer fame becomes heightened.

The chief determinant of death is Jupiter, who is the 3rd and 12th lord. Mars is a secondary, for he is the 11th and 4th lord.

57. Aquarius as Ascendant—The conferer of fame is Venus associated with Mars. For, Venus is the 9th lord, though also the 4th lord; and Mars is the 10th lord, though also the 3rd lord.

The only determinant of death is Jupiter, who is the 11th and 2nd lord.

58. Pisces as Ascendant—The conferer of fame is Mars associated with Jupiter. For, Mars is the 9th lord, though he is also the 2nd lord; and Jupiter is the 10th lord. But the association will produce only moderate fame, since Jupiter stands blemished by his 10th lordship, and is the owner of the sign, Sagittarius, engaging the mid-point of the 10th house (see Art. 38).

The determinants of death are Mercury, Venus and Saturn. For, Mercury is the 7th and 4th lord,

Schedule VII—Conferers of Fame and Determinants of Death under different Ascendants

Ascendant	Conferers of Fame	Determinants of Death
Aries	None	♄ 11 (10), ☿ 3 & 6
Taurus	♄ 9 & 10	♃ 11 & 8
Gemini	♀ 5 (12) + ☿ 1 & 4	♃ 7 & 10, ♂ 11 & 6
Cancer	♂ 5 & 10 + ♃ 9 (6), ♂ 5 & 10	♀ 11 & 4, ☿ 3 (
Leo	♂ 4 & 9	☿ 11 (2), ♀ 3 (10)
Virgo	♀ 9 (2) + ☿ 1 & 10	♃ 7 & 4, ♂ 3 & 8
Libra	☿ 9 (12) + ☽ 10, ♄ 4 & 5	♃ 3 & 6
Scorpio	☽ 9 + ☉ 10	♀ 7 (12), ☿ 11 & 8
Sagittarius	☉ 9 + ☿ 10 (7)	☿ 7 (10), ♀ 11 & 6, ♄ 2 & 3
Capricornus	♀ 5 & 10 + ☿ 9 (6), ♀ 5 & 10	♃ 3 (12), ♂ 11 & 4
Aquarius	♀ 9 (4) + ♂ 10 (3)	♃ 11 (2)
Pisces	♂ 9 (2) + ♃ 10 & 1	☿ 7 & 4, ♀ 3 & 8, ♄ 11 & 12

Venus is the 3rd and 8th lord, and Saturn is the 11th and 12th lord.

The facts mentioned in Articles 47 to 58 will be found arranged in a tabular form in Schedule VII on Page 66.

For example, in the horoscope under illustration, Mars is a benefic by combination, and is slightly blemished by association, besides he is not associated with Jupiter. Therefore, he would confer moderate fame. Moon is a moderate benefic and the occupant of the 4th house, though not the chief occupant, so it will play a small part in promoting the good effects of the 4th house, although the Ruler of the Nativity. But Moon being the most innately powerful of all planets, will produce the very best effects arising from its innate functions, though it will discharge its horoscopic functions but feebly (see Art. 59). But Saturn, a malefic, is the chief occupant of the 4th house, so he will slightly mar the good effects of the 4th house. The remaining lords are all feebly malefic. Among the three determinants of death, Mercury will determine death, for he occupies the 7th house and is a malefic, though moderately.

LESSON VI

ESSENTIALS FOR JUDGMENT

59. The Essentials for the Judgment of a Horoscope—Judgment is the summing up of the influences of the planets on the houses of a horoscope. The three ELEMENTS required for judging a particular house of horoscope are (1) the House itself, (2) its Lord, and (3) its Occupants. Each ELEMENT has a number of FEATURES to be taken note of in deciding its effects. In regard to a house the features are its (a) innate function, (b) innate potency, and (c) association. In regard to a lord the features are his (a) nature, (b) innate function, (c) function in the horoscope, and (d) innate potency. And in regard to an occupant the features are his (a) compounded potency, and (b) association. Of the nine features belonging to the three elements, (1) the innate functions of the houses, and (2) the horoscopic functions of the lords, which are identical, (3) the innate functions of the planets, and (4) the determination of the innate potency (balas) of the lords and (5) the innate potency of the houses are fully described in "Hindu Astrological Calculations". (6) The nature of the lords as modified by their other lordship, if any, and (7) the associations of lords, and (8) the associations of houses have been thoroughly discussed in Lessons II, III, IV and V: and (9) the compounded potency of the occupants in Art. 34. For example, in the horoscope under illustration, the elements and their features are as:—

HINDU SPECULUM

House	In. Function	In. Pot.	Assoc.	Lord	Nature.	In. Function	In. Pot	Occupant.	Com. Pot.	Assoc.
I	Body	5'8	S. Blem.	♃	Neut.	Sons & Property	4'9	☊	3'5	S. Blem.
II	Wealth	6'5	M. Blem.	♂	Bene.	Brothers & Lands	6'0	nil	—	—
III	Brothers & Sisters	6'3	S. Blem.	♀	Mal.	Life-partner & Joy	5'4	nil	—	—
IV	Mother & Comfort	8'6	S. Glor.	☿	S. Mal.	Duty & Wisdom	7'1	☾ ♄	6.9 7'7	M. Glor. Blem.
V	Issue & Intelligence	11'4	S. Blem.	☾	Bene.	Mother	10'4	nil	—	—
VI	Enemy & Disease	10'0	Blem.	☉	M. Mal.	Father	8'7	☿ ☉	4'5 11'7	Blem. M. Blem.
VII	Husband or Wife	8'0	Glor.	☿	S. Mal.	Duty & Wisdom	7 1	☋ ♂	4'7 5'0	Glor. S. Blem.
VIII	Duration of Life	6'6	S. Blem.	♀	Mal.	Life-partner & Joy	5 4	♀	3'2	S. Blem.
IX	Father & Godliness	7'6	S. Blem.	♂	Bene.	Brothers & Lands	6'0	nil	—	—
X	Avocation	6'6	S. Blem.	♃	Neut.	Sons & Property	4'9	nil	—	—
XI	Acquisition	8'8	S, Blem.	♄	Mal.	Longevity & Misery	7'6	nil	—	—
XII	Losses & Travel	9'1	Blem.	♄	Mal.	Longevity & Misery	7'6	♃	8'4	Blem

Since, as already observed, the nature as well as the innate potency of the Nodes of Moon, are identical with those of the lord of the house occupied by them; therefore, in the horoscope under illustration, the Ascending Node agrees with Jupiter, the lord of the house occupied by it, and the Descending Node with Mercury, the lord of the house occupied by it.

It should be borne in mind that the horoscopic functions of a lord are the same as the innate functions of the house or houses ruled by him. On the other hand, the innate functions of a lord are altogether different and peculiar to himself, and are the same in all horoscopes. The former are by far the more important. Therefore, we have that

the horoscopic functions of a lord are also the innate functions of the houses ruled by him, and

the innate functions of a lord are peculiar to himself.

As regards the association of a lord, it is the same as his association, when he is viewed as the occupant of his house.

60. Different Principles adopted in Judgment—Judgment is based upon (1) the position of the planets in the constellational signs, and as modified by their innate potency. Such a Judgment will give only a general delineation of the native's life, with no reference to his status, eminence or fame. And Judgment is usually

based upon (2) the main periods and sub-periods of the lords and the no-lords but it should be, correctly speaking, based upon Transits (gocharam). The latter Judgment will describe the status, eminence and fame, the native would attain. The names, the sequence and the durations of the main periods (dasas) and of the sub-periods (bhuktis) are fully explained in "Hindu Astrological Calculations". For example, in the horoscope under illustration, the names, the duration, and the sequence from birth of the several main periods stand as follow:—

		Y.	M.	D.		Y.	M.	D.
Moon's Main period from		Birth			to	2	1	20
Mar's	,,	2	1	21	to	9	1	20
Ascending Node's	,,	9	1	21	to	27	1	20
Jupiter's	,,	27	1	21	to	43	1	20
Saturn's	,,	43	1	21	to	62	1	20
Mercury's	,,	62	1	21	to	79	1	20

The duration of a year is 360 days, and that of a month is 30 days (see Hindu Astrological Calculations, Lesson XII). The names, the duration, and the sequence of the periods are fully given in Lesson XII and Table XVIII of "Hindu Astrological Calculations". The calculations of Transits (gocharam) are discussed in Lesson XIII of "Hindu Astrological Calculations". We shall for the present lay down only the main or out-standing principles. In the discussions to follow, the lords of the main periods may be taken to be identical with the **significators** or the **transitted**

lords, and the lords of the sub-periods may be taken to be identical with the **promittors** or the **transitting** lords. According to the Hindus, the most important significators are Moon and the Twelve Houses: and the most important promittors are the Sun, Jupiter and Saturn.

All books on Hindu Astrology published till now are of no scientific value, being translations of ill-arranged verses which are mostly medleys containing a few grains of truth copiously adulterated with spurious statements. The indiscriminating mind is led to believe that the greater the number of the detailed statements or so-called principles contained in a book the more valuable it is. The few grains of truth to be found in the published books have to be very carefully sifted out, guided by common sense and experience, from the overwhelming dross with which they are often mixed up. The true formulæ and principles are to be found in their applied form in books on "Applied Astrology" (Nadis), of which there are many in India, each giving the Judgment of horoscopes relating only to its own certain aspects of life. They are all in script and in the possession of very selfish people who would not publish them. It would be better in view of the imperative need to lay bare all truths, to empower governments to acquire all such valuable books, paying compensation to the owners, as is the case in the acquisition of lands for public purposes. When access to such books is to be had, the Science of Astrology could

be built up out of the principles and formulæ lying enmeshed in the several books on Applied Astrology, by scientific men applying the scientific method of induction.

The time when the life-incidents predicted will be realised, is sought to be detemined in the former case by the main periods, sub-periods, and their sub-divisions, and in the latter case by the transits (gocharam). The former method, all told, is not scientific, being only an approximate one propounded by the Sage Parasara, for the adoption by persons to whom more elaborate calculations may be recondite. The only good Hindu book on Transits (gocharam) is Satyachari's Gocharam or Samhita, which is in manuscript in the possession of private persons. In the absence of Satyachari's Gocharam, we shall discuss the effects of the main periods and sub-periods.

LESSON VII

NATURE OF TRANSITS OR MAIN PERIODS AND SUB-PERIODS

61.—The Different Kinds of Main periods and Sub-periods—The main periods of the seven lords and of the two no-lords may be grouped into the following five different classes, according to the nature of the lords of the main periods, as detemined by combinations and associations:—

(1) Main periods of Conferers of Fame,

(2) Main periods of Benefics,

(3) Main periods of Neutrals,

(4) Main periods of Malefics,

(5) Main periods of Determinants of Death.

The sub-periods of the main periods may be grouped similarly into five classes as:—

(1) Sub-periods of Conferers of Fame.

(2) Sub-periods of Benefics.

(3) Sub-periods of Neutrals.

(4) Sub-periods of Malefics.

(5) The Sub-periods of Determinants of Death.

It should be noted that any one of the five kinds f sub-periods, may stand as the "Own Sub-period" of

the main lord. And each of the five kinds of the sub-periods may be sub-divided into the following two groups :—

(i) the sub-periods whose lords are associated with the lords of their main periods, and
(ii) the sub-periods whose lords are not associated with the lords of their main periods.

62. General Rule—In the main period of a lord, the effects realised in his different sub-periods, stand as determined not only by his nature and association, but also as accentuated or moderated by the different sub-lords according to their nature and association.

Benefic main lord + benefic sub-lord = accentuated benefic effects of the main lord in the sub-period.

Benefic main lord + neutral sub-lord = even benefic effects of the main lord in the sub-period.

Benefic main lord + malefic sub-lord = moderated benefic effects of the main lord in the sub-period.

Neutral main lord + benefic sub-lord = even benefic effects of the sub-lord in the sub-period.

Neutral main lord + neutral sub-lord = insipid effects of the sub-lord in the sub-period.

Neutral main lord + malefic sub-lord = even malefic effects of the sub-lord in the sub-period.

Malefic main lord + benefic sub-lord = moderated malefic effects of the main lord in the sub-period.

Malefic main lord + neutral sub-lord = even malefic effects of the main lord in the sub-period.

Malefic main lord + malefic sub-lord = accentuated malefic effects of the main lord in the sub-period.

Therefore, we have

Rule I—The influence of a main lord is accentuated when he and the sub-lord are of the same nature: and it is moderated when he and the sub-lord are of opposite nature: and when one of the two lords is a neutral, the nature of the other is left unalloyed.

The above rule applies to the cases of the conferers of fame, for they are only benefics par excellence, and also to the cases of the determinants of death, for they are only intense malefics.

63. Certain similar Sub-periods of all Main periods—The circumstances under which certain sub-periods of all main-periods produce similar effects may be enunciated in the form of a rule. And we have

Rule II—(a) During a main period its own sub-period will not produce all the good or bad effects warranted by the common lord.

(b) During a main period the sub-lords who are similar in nature to the main lord, or who are associated with the main lord, produce effects similar to the main lord.

(c) During a main period the sub-lords who are of opposite nature to the main lord, and are not associated with him, produce the good or bad effects of the sub-lord.

Let us now discuss in detail the effects realised in certain specific relations between a main lord and his sub-lords, taking the main lords in the order set forth in Article 61.

64. The Main period of a Conferer of Fame—The enunciations may be stated in the form of a rule. And we have

Rule III—During the main period of a conferer of fame every one of his sub-lords will, as a rule, produce, more or less, fame subject to the following considerations:—

(i) The sub-period of another conferer of fame, who is associated with the main lord, will produce fame per excellence.

(ii) The sub-period of a benefic associated with the main lord, will accentuate the fame of the main lord.

(iii) The sub-period of (a) another conferer of fame, or (b) of a benefic, neither of whom is associated with the main lord will produce only ordinary fame.

(iv) The sub-period of a malefic, or of a determinant of death, who is associated with the main lord, will confer fame on a very moderate or poor scale.

(v) The sub-period of a malefic or of a determinant of death, who is not associated with

the main lord, will confer feeble fame along with the evil effects of the sub-lord or hardly any fame.

The above facts relating to the main period of a conferer of fame may be arranged in a tabular form as follows:—

Schedule VIII—The Effects realised in the Main period of a Conferer of Fame

Nature of the sub-lord	When he is associated with the main lord	When he is not associated with the main lord
Another conferer of fame	Supreme fame par excellence	Ordinary fame
Benefic	Accentuated fame	Moderate fame
Neutral	Some fame	Some little fame
Malefic	Very Moderate fame	Poor fame mixed with evil effects
Determinant of death	Poor fame	Hardly any fame

And we have also,

Rule IV—During the main period of a conferer of fame, who is also a determinant of death, fame will just begin to be enjoyed in his own sub-period, and will improve gradually in the succeeding sub-periods of malefics not associated with him.

65. The Main period of a Benefic lord—The enunciations may be stated in the form of a rule. And we have,

Rule V—During the main period of a benefic, all his sub-periods will produce good effects subject to the following considerations:—

(i) The sub-period of a conferer of fame, (a) who is associated with the main lord, will produce accentuated good effects, and (b) who is not associated with the main lord, will produce ordinary fame.

(ii) The sub-period of a benefic, (a) who is associated with the main lord will produce marked good effects, and (b) who is not associated with the main lord, will produce good effects.

(iii) The sub-period of a neutral, (a) who is associated with the main lord, will produce good effects, and (b) who is not associated with the main lord, will produce feebly good effects.

(iv) The sub-period of a malefic, (a) who is associated with the main lord, will produce moderated good effects, and (b) who is not associated with the main lord, will produce both good and bad effects.

(v) The sub-period of a determinant of death, (a) who is associated with the main lord, will produce moderated good effects mixed with bad effects, and (b) who is not associated with the main lord, will produce a few good effects mixed with some bad effects.

Schedule IX—The Effects realised in the Main Period of a Benefic

Nature of the sub-lord	When he is associated with the main lord	When he is not associated with the main lord
Conferer of fame	Accentuated good effects	Ordinarily good effects
Benefic	Marked good effects	Good effects
Neutral	Good effects	Feeble good effects
Malefic	Moderated good effects	Good and bad effects
Determinant of Death	Moderated good effects mixed with bad effects	A few good effects mixed with some bad effects

And we have also

Rule VI—During the main period of a benefic, which intervenes between the main periods of two conferers of fame, (a) when the benefic is associated with one of the conferers of fame, he will produce fame, (b) and when he is not associated with even a single conferer of fame, he will produce moderated fame.

66. Main period of a Neutral lord—The different effects of a neutral lord may be laid down to be as follow:—

Rule VII—During the main period of a neutral lord, all its sub-periods will produce tame or insipid effects, subject to the following considerations:—

(i) The sub-period of a conferer of fame, whether he is (a) associated or (b) not with the main lord, will produce fame.

(ii) The sub-period of a benefic, whether he is (a) associated or (b) not with the main lord, will produce good effects.

(iii) The sub-period of a neutral, whether he is (a) associated or (b) not with the main lord, will produce insipid effects.

(iv) The sub-period of a malefic, whether he is (a) associated or (b) not with the main lord, will produce bad effects.

(v) The sub-period of a determinant of death, whether he is (a) associated or (b) not with the main lord, will produce very bad effects.

Schedule X—The Effects realised in the Main period of a Neutral

Nature of the sub-lord	When he is associated with the main lord	When he is not associated with the main lord
Conferer of Fame	Fame	Fame
Benefic	Good effects	Good effects
Neutral	Insipid effects	Insipid effects
Malefic	Bad effects	Bad effects
Determinant of Death	Very bad effects	Very bad effects

67. The Main Period of a Malefic lord—The enunciations may be stated in the form of a rule. And we have

> **Rule VIII**—During the main period of a malefic lord, all his sub-periods will produce evil effects, subject to the following considerations:—
>
> (i) the sub-period of a conferer of fame, (a) who is associated with the main lord, will produce very bad effects, and (b) who is not associated with the main lord, will produce bad effects.
>
> (ii) The sub-period of a benefic, (a) who is associated with the main lord, will produce good and bad effects, and (b) who is not associated with the main lord, will produce feebly good effects.
>
> (iii) the sub-period of a neutral, whether he is (a) associated or (b) not with the main lord, will produce evil effects.
>
> (iv) the sub-period of a malefic, (a) who is associated with the main lord, will produce extremely evil effects, and (b) who is not associated with the main lord, will produce evil effects.
>
> (v) the sub-period of a determinant of death, (a) who is associated with the main lord, will produce death, and (b) who is not associated with the main lord, will produce intensely evil effects almost amounting to death.

Schedule XI—The Effects realised in the Main period of a Malefic

Nature of the sub-lord	When he is associated with the main lord	When he is not associated with the main lord
Conferer of Fame	Very bad effects	Bad effects
Benefic	Good and bad effects	Feebly good effects
Neutral	Evil effects	Evil effects
Malefic	Extremely evil effects	Evil effects
Determinant of Death	Death	Almost death

And we have also

Rule IX—During the main period of a malefic, who is himself associated with a conferer of fame, his sub-periods will produce fame as modified by the sub-lords.

68. Main period of a Determinant of Death—The enunciations may he stated in the form of a rule. And we have

Rule X—During the main period of a determinant of death, all his sub-lords will produce very evil effects subject to the following considerations:—

(i) the sub-period of a conferer of fame, (a) who is associated with the main lord, will produce some fame coupled with very bad effects,

and (b) who is not associated with the main lord, will produce better fame coupled with some bad effects.

(ii) the sub-period of a benefic, (a) who is associated with the main lord, will produce some good effects mixed with very bad effects, and (b) who is not associated with the main lord, will produce moderately good effects mixed with some bad effects.

Schedule XII—The Effects realised in the Main period of a Determinant of Death

Nature of the sub-lord	When he is associated with the main lord	When he is not associated with the main lord
Conferer of Fame	Some fame and very bad effects	Better fame and some bad effects
Benefic	Good and very bad effects	Moderately good and bad effects
Neutral	Very evil effects short of death	Very evil effects short of death
Malefic	Death	Almost death
Determinant of Death	Certain death	Bad effects amounting to death

(iii) the sub-period of a neutral, whether he is (a) associated or (b) not with the main lord, will produce very evil effects short of death.

(iv) the sub-period of a malefic, (a) who is associated with the main lord, will produce death,

and (b) who is not associated with the main lord, will produce almost death.

(v) the sub-period of a determinant of death, who is (a) associated with the main lord, will certainly kill, and (b) who is not associated with the main lord, will produce intensely bad effects amounting to death.

69. **General Observation**—The enunciations set forth in Articles 62 to 68 are to be qualified by the further associations of the main lords and of the sub-lords obtaining in individual horoscopes.

ADDENDUM

DETERMINATION OF ASCENDANT AND MID-HEAVENS

70. The Hindu System—At the end of Article 3, Page 10, Lesson I, it was stated that by adopting the Hindu System, and by steering clear of the three fallacies pointed out in the article, the equinoctial (sayana) ascendant and mid-heavens in the nativity under illustration, would be found to be 19 ♓ 0 and 21 ♐ 24, which agree with those given in the Century Tables of Houses. Next, from the equinoctial (sayana) ascendant and mid-heavens found, the correct total precession (ayanamsa) of 18° 52′ for the birth-date, the 15th August of 1914, should be deducted to obtain the constellational (nirayana) ascendant and mid-heavens.

Let us proceed to determine the ascendant and the mid-heavens according to the Hindu System, avoiding the fallacies, to make the reader independent of the Century Tables of Houses, when he has the patience to make the calculations himself. The determination may be made using (a) equinoctial signs and their sidereal periods of ascension and culmination, or (b) equinoctial signs and their mean-time periods of ascension and culmination, or (c) constellational signs and their sidereal periods of ascension and culmination, or (d) constellational signs and their mean-time periods of ascension

and culmination (see Art. 3 and 4). In working out problems relating to astronomical phenomena, such as the apparent westward or clockwise diurnal rotation of the heavens, which determines the ascendant and the midheavens at a given moment, we should use the equinoctial (sayana) longitudes and not the constellational (nirayana) longitudes. Also, the periods of constellational signs would vary after some years. So, we shall adopt the equinoctial signs. And since to work with the sidereal periods, may be trying to those unacquainted with the modern astronomical methods, so we shall take the mean-time periods of the equinoctial signs. And so it follows that the ascensional periods given in mean-time intervals for the constellational signs, in some Hindu "Drik" almanacs should not be adopted. Also because the mean-time periods given in Hindu "Drik" almanacs are only approximate, as may be appreciated on comparing them with those given by me for the latitude of Madras in Schedule I at the foot of Page 9.

Let us determine the longitude of the equinoctial ascendant. First, find the precise equinoctial longitude of the Sun at his rise on the birth-date, and so find the exact degrees and minutes of the sign that he had then to ascend, by deducting the odd degrees and minutes in his longitude at rise from 30 degrees. Next, from the mean-time ascensional period of the equinoctial sign at the latitude (see Table I), find by proportion what mean-time period the rest of the sign would have taken to ascend. To the local mean-time of sunrise add this period and the ascensional mean-time periods of the succeeding entire equinoctial signs, till the total period is short of

reaching the birth-moment. Next, deduct the total mean-time period found from the mean-time interval between the sunrise and the birth-moment, to find the excess of mean-time that then remained to reach the birth-moment. Lastly, from the mean-time ascensional period of the next succeeding equinoctial sign, find by proportion the odd degrees and minutes of the sign that would have ascended at the latitude during the excess period. The equinoctial sign with its degrees and minutes now found, is the equinoctial ascendant at the birth. For example, the birth under illustration was at 7-51 P.M., L.M.T. on Saturday, the 15th August, 1914. Sunrise in Madras on the date was at 5-51 A.M., L.M.T. which is equivalent to (5 H. 51 M.—5 H. 21 M., the longitude in time of Madras) 0-30 A.M., G.M.T., on the 15th August. The equinoctial longitude of the Sun at Greenwich mean-noon of the 14th August was 140° 50′ 1″, and at G.M.N. of the 15th August was 141° 47′ 41″, and so the daily motion of the Sun on the day was 57′ 40″; and the proportional motion for 12 hours 30 minutes, the interval between the G.M.N. of the 14th August and 0-30 A.M., G.M.T., of the 15th, was 30′ 2·1″. Therefore, the equinoctial longitude of the Sun at his rise in Madras on the birth-date was 141° 20′ 3·1″ or 141° 20′·05. So there were then yet to ascend, 8° 39′·95 of the equinoctial sign, Leo. The ascensional mean-time period of equinoctial Leo for the geocentric latitude 13° (approximate) of Madras is 2 hours 7 min. 57 sec. or 2 H. 7·95 M. Therefore, 8° 39′·95 of Leo would have taken to ascend,

30° : 8° 39′′95 :: 127'95 M. : required time or 36'96 M.

		H.	M.
Time of sunrise in L.M.T.		5	51'00
Time required for the rest of ♌ to ascend		0	36'96
,, entire	♍ ,,	2	2'07
,, ,,	♎ ,,	2	2'07
,, ,,	♏ ,,	2	7'95
,, ,,	♐ ,,	2	11'94
,, ,,	♑ ,,	2	4'86
,, ,,	♒ ,,	1	50'60
	Total time	18	47'45

So, there was then (19 H. 51 M.—18 H. 47'45 M.) 1 H. 3'55 M. to expire. The ascensional mean-time period of the next equinoctial sign being 1 H. 40'63 M., it would have taken to ascend,

1 H. 40'63 M. : 1 H. 3'55 M. :: 30° : odd degrees or 19° 0′.

Therefore, the equinoctial ascendant was 19 ♓ 0 which agrees with the ascendant given in the Century Tables of Houses for 13'0 N. Lat. and 17 H. 23 M. 36'65 of sidereal time.

Now let us determine the longitude of the equinoctial mid-heavens. First, find the precise equinoctial longitude of the Sun at the local apparent noon just previous to birth, and so find the exact degrees and minutes of the sign that he had then to culminate, by deducting the odd degrees and minutes in his longitude at the apparent

noon from 30 degrees. Next, from the mean-time culminational period of the sign at the latitude (see Table II), find by proportion what mean-time period the rest of the sign would have taken to culminate at the latitude. To the mean-time of apparent noon add this period and the culminational mean-time periods of the succeeding entire equinoctial signs, till the total period is short of reaching the birth-moment. Next, deduct the total mean-time period from the mean-time interval between the apparent noon and the birth-moment, to find the excess of mean-time that then remained to reach the birth-moment. Lastly, from the mean-time culminational period of the next equinoctial sign, find by proportion the odd degrees and minutes of the sign that would have culminated during the excess period. The equinoctial sign with its degrees and minutes thus found is the equinoctial mid-heavens at the birth. For example, in the birth under illustration, apparent noon in Madras on the 15th of August, 1914, was at 12-4 P.M. which was equivalent to (12-4—5-21) 6-43 A.M., G.M.T. The equinoctial longitude of the Sun at the apparent noon of Madras on the 14th August was 140° 50′ 1″, and his daily motion on the date was 57′ 40″, and so the proportional motion of the Sun for 18 H. 43 M., the mean-time interval between the G.M.N. on the 14th August and the G.M.T. of the apparent noon in Madras on the 15th August, was 44′ 58‴2, and so the equinoctial longitude of the Sun at the apparent noon was 141° 34′ 59‴2 or 141° 35′. Therefore, there were then yet 8° 25′ of equinoctial Leo to culminate. The culmina-

tional mean-time period of equinoctial Leo, for all latitudes, is 1 H. 59·37 M., and so 8° 25′ of Leo would have taken to culminate,

30° : 8° 25′ :: 119·37 M. : required time or 33·49 minutes.

		H.	M.
Time of apparent noon		12	4·00
Time required for the rest of ♌ to culminate		0	33·49
,, entire ♍	,,	1	51·30
,, entire ♎	,,	1	51·29
,, entire ♏	,,	1	59·37
	Total time	18	19·45

Therefore, time that was then to expire to reach the birth-moment was (19-51—18-19·45) 1 H. 31·55 M. The next equinoctial sign, Sagittarius, would have taken 2 H. 8·35 M. to culminate in Madras, and so the arc of Sagittarius that would have culminated was,

2 H. 8·35 M. : 1 H. 31·55 M. :: 30° : required arc or 21° 24′.

Therefore, the equinoctial longitude of the mid-heavens at birth was 21 ♐ 24.

Now, if from the equinoctial ascendant, 19 ♓ 0, and the equinoctial mid-heavens, 21 ♐ 24, the total precession (ayanamsa) for the birth-date, 18° 52′, is deducted, we get the correct constellational ascendant and mid-heavens.

71. The Astronomical System—The equinoctial longitudes of the ascendant and the mid-heavens at a given moment and latitude, determined according to the astronomical system, are given in my Century Tables

of Houses. In order to read the ascendant and mid-heavens at a birth from the Century Tables of Houses, two data are absolutely essential, the geocentric latitude of the birth-place and the sidereal time of birth.

(1) The terrestrial latitudes given in atlases and almanacs are **geographic latitudes**, calculated on the erroneous assumption that the earth is a perfect sphere. But the earth is a spheroid, i.e., a sphere flattened at its two poles. The terrestrial latitudes of a place calculated for the real centre of the spheroid earth is known as the **geocentric latitude** of the place. It is obtained by applying the correction to the geographical latitude of the place, given in Table VII of "Hindu Astrological Calculations". The correction is positive for south geographical latitudes, and negative for north geographical latitudes. In the Table the correction for the integral degrees of geographical latitudes are given, and those for intervening odd minutes of geographical latitude can be found with the aid of the Rule of Three. For example, the correction for Madras, N. geographic latitude, 13° 4′, is found by proportion from the corrections given for N. geographic latitudes 13° and 14°, which are — 5′ 4″·04 and — 5′ 25″·63. So, the correction for 4 minutes of arc in the latitude of Madras is one-fifteenth of (5′ 25″·63 − 5′ 4″·04) — 21″·59, i.e., —1″·44. So, the correction for 13° 4′ N. geographical latitude is (− 5′ 4″·04) + (− 0′ 1″·44), that is, − 5′ 5″·48. Therefore, the north geocentric latitude of Madras is 13° 4′ 0″ − 5′ 5″·48, 12° 59′ N. geocentric latitude, or approximately 13° N. geocentric latitude.

(2) The S.T. of Birth is determined in four stages.

(i) First determine the local mean-time of birth. If the mean-time of birth is given in local time, which will be the case only in localities having their own Observatory, take it as it is. But if the mean-time of birth is given in standard time, which will be the case ordinarily, then convert the standard time of birth into its equivalent local mean-time of birth as described below. Ascertain the terrestrial longitude of the place given in **degrees and minutes**, and taking the degrees as hours and the minutes of arc as minutes of time, divide the whole by 15, to get the terrestrial longitude of the place **in time.** Note carefully whether the longitude of the place is East or West of Greenwich. Next, find from Table III, the standard longitude in time obtaining at the locality, if necessary, using an atlas to ascertain the region of the birth-place. Now, find the difference between the local longitude **in time** and the standard longitude **in time**, noting the difference as **positive** when the local longitude is greater than the standard longitude, and as **negative** when the local longitude is less than the standard longitude. Finally, apply this difference with its sign, + or −, to the given standard time of birth, to obtain the local mean time of birth. The formula is

Standard Moment ± difference between standard time and local time = local mean-time.

Take +, when local time is greater than standard time,
Take −, when standard time is greater than local time.

Thus, the local mean-time of birth is obtained.

(ii) Next, determine the sidereal time at the previous local mean midnight or noon, according as the available ephemeris for the year of birth, gives S.T.'s for mean midnights or mean noons. For this, find from an ephemeris for the year of birth, the sidereal time given for the Greenwich mean midnight or noon corresponding to the local mean midnight or noon **just previous** to the birth. And in order to obtain the sidereal time at the **local** mean midnight or noon on the same date, apply the correction obtained by multiplying the local longitude **in hours** by 9·8565 seconds of time (see "Hindu Astrological Calculations" Table VIII). This correction of sidereal time is positive for places to the west of Greenwich, and negative for places to the east of Greenwich. The formula for correction is

S.T. at Greenwich mean midnight or noon ± Longitude of a place in hours × 9·8565 seconds = S.T. at the Local mean midnight or noon.

Take +, when the locality is to the West of Greenwich.

Take −, when the locality is to the East of Greenwich.

Thus, the Sidereal Time at the local mean midnight or noon just previous to a birth is found.

(iii) Next, determine the sidereal interval between the previous local mean midnight or noon and the birth-moment. The mean-time interval between the previous local mean midnight or noon and the birth-moment is readily found. Next, convert this mean-time interval into its equivalent sidereal interval by adding to it

always the positive correction of 9·8565 seconds for every hour in the mean-time interval (see "Hindu Astrological Calculations" Table VIII). Thus, the Sidereal Interval between the previous local mean midnight or noon and the birth-moment is found.

(iv) Lastly, the sidereal time at birth is obtained by adding together the sidereal time at the previous local mean midnight or noon, and the sidereal interval between the previous local mean midnight or noon. Thus, the Sidereal Time at Birth is obtained.

The sidereal time at birth taken with its hours as degrees and its minutes of time as minutes of arc and its seconds of time as seconds of arc, is multiplied by 15 to obtain the Right Ascension of the Mid-heavens (R.A.M.C.) at the birth.

Now, with the geocentric latitude of the birth-place and the S. T. or R.A.M.C. at birth, refer to the Century Tables of Houses *to find the equinoctial* (sayana) longitudes of the ascendant and the mid-heavens. For example, in the horoscope under illustration, birth was at 8 P.M., Indian Standard Time, on the 15th August, 1914.

	H.	M.	
(i) Local Long. of Madras in Time	5	21	East
Indian Standard Long. in Time	5	30	,,
∴ Indian Stand. Time is greater by	0	9	
The Standard Time of Birth	8	0	P.M.
Deduct the excess	0	9	
Local Mean-time of Birth	7	51	P.M.

(ii) The Local Mean Noon just previous to the birth was that of the 15th August, 1914.

	H.	M.	S.
S.T. at G.M.N. on the 15th Aug.	9	32	12.00
Deduct the Correction for 5H. 21M.	0	0	52·73
S.T. at L.M.N. on the 15th Aug.	**9**	**31**	**19·27**
(iii) M.T. interval between L.M.N. of the 15th Aug. and L.M.T. of birth	7	51	0
Add the Correction for 7 H. 51 M.	0	1	17·38
Sidereal interval between the previous L.M.N. and Birth	**7**	**52**	**17·38**
(iv) The S.T. at Birth (ii) + (iii)	**17**	**23**	**36·65**
∴ The R.A.M.C. at birth	260°	54′	9″·75

Now, to find the equinoctial I and X cusps refer to the Century Tables of Houses under S.T. 17 H. 23 M. 37 S. or R.A.M.C. 260° 54′ 10″ and N. geocentric latitude 12° 59′. The equinoctial ascendant found will be 19 ♓ 0, and the equinoctial mid-heavens 21 ♐ 24, which agree with the results obtained by the Hindu System.

Finally, deduct from the equinoctial longitudes found the total precession on the birth-date, to obtain the constellational longitudes of the two cusps.

END

Table I—Ascensional M.T. Periods of Equinoctial Signs

N. Lat.	♈ ♓	♉ ♒	♊ ♑	♋ ♐	♌ ♏	♍ ♎
0°	1 51 19·9 4 38·33	1 59 18·1 4 58 25	2 8 23·0 5 20·96	2 8 23·0 5 20·96	1 59 18·1 4 58·25	1 51 19·9 4 38 33
1	1 50 31·3 4 36 30	1 58 39·0 4 56 63	2 8 7·1 5 20 29	2 8 38·5 5 21·60	1 59 57·6 4 59·91	1 52 8·6 4 40·36
2	1 49 42·6 4 34·28	1 57 59·8 4 54 99	2 7 50·6 5 19 61	2 8 55·0 5 22·29	2 0 36·9 5 1·54	1 52 57·1 4 42·38
3	1 48 54·0 4 32 25	1 57 20·5 4 53 35	2 7 34·6 5 18·95	2 9 11·3 5 22 97	2 1 15·6 5 3·16	1 53 46·0 4 44·42
4	1 48 5·3 4 30·22	1 56 41·0 4 51 71	2 7 18·6 5 18·28	2 9 26·9 5 23·62	2 1 55·3 5 4 80	1 54 34·9 4 46·46
5	1 47 16·2 4 28·18	1 56 1·4 4 50 06	2 7 2·9 5 17 62	2 9 42·6 5 24·28	2 2 35·6 5 6·49	1 55 23·3 4 48 47
6	1 46 27·4 4 26·15	1 55 21·5 4 48·40	2 6 46·6 5 16·95	2 9 59·0 5 24·96	2 3 14·8 5 8·11	1 56 12·7 4 50·53
7	1 45 37·9 4 24·08	1 54 41·8 4 46·74	2 6 31·1 5 16·29	2 10 14·5 5 25·60	2 3 54·8 5 9·78	1 57 1·9 4 52·58
S. Lat.	♎ ♍	♏ ♌	♐ ♋	♑ ♊	♒ ♉	♓ ♈

Table I—Ascensional M.T. Periods of Equinoctial Signs—Contd.

N. Lat.	♈ ♓	♉ ♒	♊ ♑	♋ ♐	♌ ♏	♍ ♎
8°	1 44 48·6 4 22·03	1 54 1·7 4 45·07	2 6 14·4 5 15·60	2 10 31·5 5 26·31	2 4 34·6 5 11·45	1 57 51·3 4 54·64
9	1 43 58·7 4 19·95	1 53 21·8 4 43·41	2 5 57·5 5 14.90	2 10 48·1 5 27·00	2 5 14·9 5 13·12	1 58 41·0 4 56·71
10	1 43 9·0 4 17 88	1 52 40·8 4 41·70	2 5 41·2 5 14·22	2 11 4·5 5 27·69	2 5 55·6 5 14·82	1 59 31·0 4 58·79
11	1 42 18·7 4 15·78	1 52 0·1 4 40·00	2 5 24·7 5 13·53	2 11 20·8 5 28 36	2 6 36·8 5 16 53	2 0 20·9 5 0·87
12	1 41 27·9 4 13·67	1 51 19·1 4 38 29	2 5 8·0 5 12·83	2 11 37·4 5 29 06	2 7 17·8 5 18·24	2 1 11·8 5 2·99
13	1 40 36·8 4 11·53	1 50 37·5 4 36·56	2 4 51·2 5 12·14	2 11 54·5 5 29·77	2 7 59·0 5 19·96	2 2 3·0 5 5·13
14	1 39 45·3 4 9·39	1 49 55·9 4 34·83	2 4 34·0 5 11·42	2 12 11·8 5 30·49	28 40·4 5 21·69	2 2 54·6 5 7·28
15	1 38 53·5 4 7·23	1 49 13·8 4 33 07	2 4 16·3 5 10 68	2 12 29·0 5 31 21	9 23·5 5 23·48	2 3 46·0 5 9 42
S. Lat.	♎ ♍	♏ ♌	♐ ♋	♑ ♊	♒ ♉	♓ ♈

Table I—Ascensional M.T. Periods of Equinoctial Signs—Contd.

N. Lat.	♈ ♓	♉ ♒	♊ ♑	♋ ♐	♌ ♏	♍ ♎
16°	1 38 1'2 4 5'05	1 48 30'6 4 31'28	2 3 59'0 5 9'96	2 12 46'9 5 31'96	2 10 5'4 5 25 23	2 4 38'9 5 11 62
17	1 37 7'9 4 2'83	1 47 47'8 4 29'49	2 3 41'2 5 9'22	2 13 4'3 5 32'68	2 10 49'1 5 27'04	2 5 31'7 5 13'82
18	1 36 14'4 4 0'60	1 47 3'8 4 27'66	2 3 23'7 5 8'49	2 13 22'2 5 33'43	2 11 32'5 5 28'85	2 6 25'4 5 16 06
19	1 35 20'5 3 58'35	1 46 19'7 4 25'82	2 3 4'6 5 7 70	2 13 40'9 5 34'21	2 12 17'1 5 30'71	2 7 19'2 5 18 30
20	1 34 25'7 3 56'07	1 45 34'7 4 2'ɛ95	2 2 46'6 5 6'95	2 13 58'7 5 34'95	2 13 2'1 5 32'58	2 8 14'2 5 20 59
21	1 33 30'1 3 53'75	1 44 49'2 4 22 05	2 2 27'5 5 6'15	2 14 17'9 5 35 75	2 13 47'4 5 34'48	2 9 9'9 5 22 92
22	1 32 33'6 3 51'41	1 44 3'2 4 20'14	2 2 7'5 5 5 31	2 14 38'2 5 36'59	2 14 33'5 5 36 40	2 10 6'0 5 25 25
23	1 31 36'6 3 49'03	1 43 1 5' 4 18'16	2 1 49'2 5 4'55	2 14 56'4 5 37 35	2 15 20'7 5 38'36	2 11 3'4 5 27 65
S. Lat.	♎ ♍	♏ ♌	♐ ♋	♑ ♊	♒ ♉	♓ ♈

Table I—Ascensional M.T. Periods of Equinoctial Signs—Contd.

N. Lat.	♈ ♓	♉ ♒	♊ ♑	♋ ♐	♌ ♏	♍ ♎
24	1 30 38'7 3 46'61	1 42 28'0 4 16'17	2 1 29'2 5 3'72	2 15 16'3 5 38'18	2 16 8'6 5 40'36	2 12 1'1 5 30'04
25	1 29 39'7 3 44'16	1 41 39'3 4 14'14	2 1 8'8 5 2 86	2 15 37'1 5 39'04	2 16 57'0 5 42'38	2 13 0'2 5 32'51
26	1 28 39'8 3 41.66	1 40 49'6 4 12'07	2 0 48'5 5 2'02	2 15 57'2 5 39'89	2 17 46'7 5 44'45	2 14 0'3 5 35'01
27	1 27 38'6 3 39'11	1 39 59'1 4 9'96	2 0 27'1 5 1'13	2 16 18'7 5 40'78	2 18 37'3 4 6'55	2 15 1'2 5 37'55
28	1 26 36'6 3 36'53	1 39 7'5 4 7'81	2 0 5'4 5 0'23	2 16 40'0 5 41'67	2 19 29'6 5 48'74	2 16 3'0 5 40'13
29	1 25 33'3 3 33'89	1 38 14'6 4 5'61	1 59 43'2 4 59'30	2 17 2'4 5 42'60	2 20 22'0 5 50'92	2 17 6'5 5 42'77
30	124 28' 7 3 .3120	1 37 20'8 4 3 86	1 59 20'1 4 58'33	2 17 25'5 5 43'56	2 21 15'7 5 53 16	2 18 11'2 5 45'47
31	1 23 22'9 3 28'46	1 36 25'2 4 1'05	1 58 57'2 4 57'39	2 17 48'6 5 544'5	2 22 11'3 5 55'47	2 19 16'9 5 48'21
S. Lat.	♎ ♍	♏ ♌	♐ ♋	♑ ♊	♒ ♉	♓ ♈

46252

Table I—Ascensional M.T. Periods of Equinoctial Signs—Contd.

N. Lat.	♈ ♓	♉ ♒	♊ ♑	♋ ♐	♌ ♏	♍ ♎
32°	1 22 15·6 3 25·66	1 35 28·7 3 58·70	1 58 32·6 4 56·36	2 18 13·1 5 45·54	2 23 7·7 5 57·82	2 20 24·3 5 51·01
33	1 21 6·6 3 22·78	1 34 30·3 3 56·26	1 58 8·5 4 55·35	2 18 37·4 5 46·56	2 24 5·8 6 0·24	2 2[illegible] 4 5 [illegible]·90
34	1 19 55·7 3 19·82	1 33 31·3 3 53·80	1 57 42·2 4 54·26	2 19 3·4 5 47·65	2 25 5·5 6 2·73	2 22 44·1 5 56·83
35	1 18 43·8 3 16·82	1 32 29·1 3 51·21	1 57 16·1 4 53·17	2 19 29·7 5 48·74	2 26 7·6 6 5·32	2 23 55·8 5 59·82
36	1 17 29·9 3 13·75	1 31 26·0 3 48·58	1 56 48·6 4 52·03	2 19 56·7 5 49·86	2 27 10·7 6 7·95	2 25 10·2 6 2·93
S. Lat.	♎ ♍	♏ ♌	♐ ♋	♑ ♊	♒ ♉	♓ ♈

Table II—Culminational M.T. Periods of Equinoctial Signs

All Lat.	♈ ♍ ♎ ♓	♉ ♌ ♏ ♒	♊ ♋ ♐ ♑
	1 51 19·9 4 38·33	1 59 18·1 4 58·25	2 8 23·0 5 20·96

Da:864

Table III—Different Standard Times

West = Slow i.e. Earlier than G.M.T. or − as applied to G.M.T.
East = Fast i.e. Later than G.M.T. or + as applied to G.M.T.

Place		Standard Time			Date when the Time was adopted
		H.	M.	S.	
New Zealand	...	11	30	0 F.	1 Feb. 1895
New Caledonia	...	11	0	0	...
Tasmania	...	10	0	0	...
Queensland	...	10	0	0	1 Feb. 1895
New South Wales	...	10	0	0	1 Feb. 1895
Victoria	...	10	0	0	1 Feb. 1895
New Guinea	...	10	0	0	...
Carolina N. & S.	...	10	0	0	...
Marian Is.	...	10	0	0	...
South Australia	...	9	30	0	1 Feb. 1895
Japan	...	9	0	0	12 July 1886
Phillipine Islands	...	9	0	0	11 May 1899
Manila	...	9	0	0	11 May 1899
Korea	...	8	30	0	...
West Australia	...	8	0	0	1 Feb. 1895
Labuan	...	8	0	0	Oct. 1904
Formosa	...	8	0	0	...
N. Borneo	...	8	0	0	Oct. 1904
Hong Kong	...	8	0	0	Oct. 1904
Kiachow	...	8	0	0	...
Macao	...	8	0	0	...
China (coast)	...	8	0	0	Jan. 1903
Straits Settlement	...	7	0	0	...
Federated Malay States	...	7	0	0	...
French Indo-China	...	7	0	0	...
Siam	...	7	0	0	...
Further India (Burma)	...	6	30	0	...
India	...	5	30	0	July 1905
Persia	...	5	0	0	...
Portuguese India	...	5	0	0	...

Table III—Different Standard Times—Contd.

West = Slow i.e. Earlier than G.M.T. or − as applied to G.M.T.
East = Fast i.e. Later than G.M.T. or + as applied to G.M.T.

Place	Standard Time			Date when the Time was adopted
	H.	M.	S.	
Chago Archipelago ...	5	0	0 F.	1 Jan. 1907
Turkey in Asia ...	4	0	0	...
Mauritius ...	4	0	0	1 Jan. 1907
Seychelles Is. (Asia) ...	4	0	0	June 1906
Madagascar ...	3	0	0	...
Somaliland ...	3	0	0	...
East African Protectorate.	2	30	0	...
Russia ...	2	1	0	...
Bulgaria ...	2	0	0	...
Roumania ...	2	0	0	...
Greece ...	2	0	0	...
Turkey in Europe ...	2	0	0	...
Egypt ...	2	0	0	1 Oct. 1901
Portuguese East Africa ...	2	0	0	1 Mar. 1903
Orange River Colony ...	2	0	0	1 Mar. 1903
Transvaal ...	2	0	0	1 Mar. 1903
Natal ...	2	0	0	1 Sep. 1895
Rhodesia ...	2	0	0	1 Mar. 1903
Cape Colony ...	2	0	0	1 Mar. 1903
Norway ...	1	0	0	1 Jan. 1895
Sweden ...	1	0	0	...
Denmark ...	1	0	0	1 Jan. 1894
N. Germany (Prussia) ...	1	0	0	1 Apr. 1893
S. Germany ...	1	0	0	1 Apr. 1892
Luxemburg ...	1	0	0	...
Switzerland ...	1	0	0	1 June 1894
Austria ...	1	0	0	...
Hungary ...	1	0	0	...
Servia ...	1	0	0	...
Bosnia ...	1	0	0	...

Table III—Different Standard Times—Contd.

West = Slow i.e. Earlier than G.M.T. or − as applied to G.M.T.
East = Fast i.e. Later than G.M.T. or + as applied to G.M.T

Place		Standard Time			Date when the Time was adopted
		H.	M.	S.	
Italy	...	1	0	0 F.	1 Nov. 1893
Kamerun	...	1	0	0	...
Malta	...	1	0	0	...
S. W. Africa	...	1	0	0	...
Nigeria	...	1	0	0	...
Algeria	...	0	9	21	15 Mar. 1891
France	...	0	9	21	15 Mar. 1891
Algeria	...	0	0	0E.†	11 Mar. 1911
France	...	0	0	0	11 Mar. 1911
Great Britain	...	0	0	0	1880
Spain	...	0	0	0	Jan. 1901
Portugal	...	0	0	0	Jan. 1901
Gibraltar	...	0	0	0	...
Belgium	...	0	0	0	May 1892
Holland	...	0	0	0	May 1892
Toga	...	0	0	0	...
Faroe Is.	...	0	0	0	...
Gold Coast Colony*	...	0	0	0	...
Ireland	...	0	25	21 S.	1880
Iceland	...	1	0	0	...
Madeira	...	1	0	0	...
Sierra Leone	...	1	0	0	...
Portuguese Guinea	...	1	0	0	...
Azores	...	2	0	0	...
Cape Verde Is.	...	2	0	0	...
Eastern Brazil	...	3	0	0	...
British West Indies	...	4	0	0	1 July 1911

* Time from 1st January to 1st September only, but for the rest of the year 0 hr. 20 min. Fast. † E = Even.

Table III—Different Standard Times—Contd.

West = Slow i.e. Earlier than G.M.T. or − as applied to G.M.T.
East = Fast i.e. Later than G.M.T. or + as applied to G.M.T.

Place	Standard Time H.	M.	S.	Date when the Time was adopted
British Guiana ...	4	0	0 F.	1 July 1911
Port Rico ...	4	0	0	28 Mar. 1899
AMERICA				
E. Coast--67°·5 W. Long. Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Is. Leeward Is. Maritime Prov. Canada, C. Brazil, Uraguay.	4	0	0	18 Nov. 1883
67°·5 to 82°·5 W. Long. E. Canada, Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, W. Labrador, Panama, Bahamas, W. Brazil, Peru, Chille, Jamaica.	5	0	0	18 Nov. 1883
82°·5 to 97°·5 W. Long. Centr. Canada, Central U. S., Missisipi Valley, Manitoba, Honduras.	6	0	0	18 Nov. 1883
97°·5 to 112°·5 W. Long. The Mountain Zone of Canada, The Mountain Zone of U. S., Alberta, Athabasca, Assinoboia	7	0	0	18 Nov. 1883
112°·5 W. Long. to Coast.	8	0	0	18 Nov. 1883
British Columbia, Pacific Zone of United States, Alaska and Yukon.	9	0	0	...
Sandwich Is. ...	10	30	0	...
Samoa ...	11	30	0	...

INDEX

N.B.—The figures indicate the numbers of pages.

A

Ancillary Determinant of House-influence, 50.
Aquarius as Ascendant, 37, 65
Aries as Ascendant, 30, 61.
Aspectors, 40.
Aspects, 42.
Aspect Values, 43.
Associates of a Lord, 40.
Association, 40.
Association, Blemished—, 40; Glorified—, 40; Uninfluenced—, 40; The Influence of—on Houses, 45, The Influence of—on Lords, 45; Conferers of Fame through—of different Lords, 57.

B

Benefic Lord, 21; The Main period of a—, 78.
Benefics and Malefics, Modification of the Definitions of—, 54.
Birth, Map of the heavens at a—, 17.

C

Cancer as Ascendant, 32, 63.
Capricornus as Ascendant, 36, 65.
Chief Occupant, 50.
Classical Method of Determining, The Hindu—the Ascendant, 5; The Hindu—the Mid-heavens, 10; The Hindu—the Mid-points of the Non-angular Houses, 13.
Combinations of two lordships, 27;—resulting in a Benefic, 28;—resulting in a Malefic, 29;—resulting in a Neutral, 28;—one of whom is a Neutral, 30.
Compounded Potency of a lord, 50.
Conferers of Fame, by Combinations of Lordships in the same Lord, 56;—by Occupancy, 59;—through Aspect upon them, 59;—through

Association of different Lords, 56.
Constellational Longitudes of the Planets, The Determination of the—, 16;—in the Standard Nativity, 1.
Constellational signs, 3.
Co-occupancy, 41.
Co-occupant, 40.

D

Death, Determinants of—, 60; Non-determinants of—, 61.
Definitions of Benefics and Malefics, Modifications of—, 54.
Determinants of Death, 60; Secondary—, 60; Superseding—, 61.
Determinants of House-influences, Essential and Ancillary—, 50.
Determination of the Constellational Longitudes of the Planets, 16.
Determination of the Ascendant according to the Hindu system, 86;—according to the Astronomical system, 91.
Determination of the Mid-heavens according to the Hindu system, 89;—according to the Astronomical system, 91.
Determination of Ascendant, The Hindu Classical Method of the—, 5.
Determination of Mid-heavens, The Hindu Classical Method of the—, 10.
Determination of the Mid-points of the Non-angular Houses, Method of the—, 13.
Different kinds of Main Periods and Sub-periods, 74.
Different Principles adopted in Judgment, 70.

E

Equinoctial signs, 3.
The Essentials for the Judgment of a Horoscope, 68.
The Essential Determinant of House-influence, 50.

F

Fame, Conferers of—by Combination of Lordships in the same Lord, 56; Conferers of—by Occupancy, 59; Conferers of—through Aspect upon them, 59; Conferers of—through Association of different Lords, 56.

First and Last point of the different Houses, 15.

G

Gemini as Ascendant, 31, 62.
The General Rule or Rule I about the influences of Sub-lords or Promittors, 75.
General Observation, 85.

H

Heavens, Map of the— at a birth, 17 :—, in the Standard Nativity, 2.
Hindu Classical Method of determining, the Ascendants, 5 ;—the Mid-heavens, 10 ;—the Mid-points of the Non-angular Houses, 13.
Hindu Speculum, 69.
Horoscope, The Essentials for the Judgment of a—, 68.
Houses and Signs, 3.
Houses, The Hindu Method of determining the Mid-point of the Non-angular —, 13 ; The First and the Last Point of the different Houses, 15 ; The Innate Potency of Planets and—, 17 ; The Influence of Association on—, 45.
House-influences, The Essential and Ancillary Determinants of—, 50.

I

Influence of Association, on Houses, 45 ;—on Lords, 45.
Innate Potency of Planets and Houses, 17 ;—in the Standard Nativity, 2.

J

Judgment of a Horoscope, The Essentials for the —, 68.

L

Last point of the different Houses, First and—, 15.
Leo as Ascendant, 33, 63.
Libra as Ascendant, 34, 64.
Longitudes of the Planets, The Determination of the Constellational—, 16.
Lord, The Residential Potency of a—, 47.
Lords, 18 ; Benefic—, 21 ; Malefic—, 22 ; Neutral —, 23 ; The Influence of Association on—45; The Relative importance of —, 54.
Lordships, Conferers of Fame by Combination of —in the same Lord, 56 ;

Second—of Planets under different Ascendants, 24.

M

Main Period and Sub-period, The Different kinds of—, 74;
Main Period—of a Benefic Lord, 78;—of Certain Similar Sub-periods, 76;—of a Conferer of Fame, 77;—of a Malefic Lord, 82;—of a Neutral Lord, 80;—of a Determinant of Death. 83.
•Malefic Lords, 22.
The Main Period of a Malefic Lord, 82.
Malefics and Benefics, The Modification of the Definitions of—, 54.
Map of the Heavens at a Birth, 17.
Method of Determining, The Hindu Classical—the Ascendants, 5.
Method of Determining, The Hindu Classical—the Mid-heavens, 10.
Method of Determining, The Hindu Classical—the Mid-points of the Non-angular Houses, 13.
Modification of the Definitions of Benefics and Malefics, 54.

N

Nativity, The Standard—, 1; The Ruler of a—, 54.
Nature of Lords, 18;—as modified by their Lordships, if any, 26;—as modified by their Second lordships, 24.
Neutral Lords, 23; The Main Period of a—, 80.
Non-angular Houses, The Hindu Method of Determining the Mid-points of—, 13.
Non-determinants of Death, 61.

O

Occupancy, Conferers of Fame by—, 59.
Occupant, 40; Chief—and Compounded Potency, 50.
Ordinal, An—number of House or Lord, 20.

P

Pisces as Ascendant, 37, 65.
Planets, The Determination of the Constellational Longitudes of—16; The Innate Potency of—and Houses, 17; The Second Lordships of—under different Ascendants, 24.

Point, First and Last—of the different Houses, 15.
Potency, Compounded—and chief occupant, 50; The Innate—of Planets and Houses, 17; The Residential—of a Lord, 47.
Promittors or Transitting Lords, 72.

R

Relative importance of Lords, 54.
Residential Potency of a Lord, 47.
Rule I about the influences of Sub-lords or Promittors, 76.
Rule II about the influences of similar Sub-lords, 76.
Rules III and IV about the influences of the Sub-lords of a Conferer of Fame, 77, 78.
Rules V and VI about the influences of the Sub-lords of a Benefic, 79, 80.
Rule VII about the influences of the Sub-lords of a Neutral, 80;
Rules VIII and IX about the influences of the Sub-lords of a Malefic, 82, 83.
Rule X about the influences of the Sub-lords of a Determinant of Death, 83.
Ruler of a Nativity, 54.

S

Sagittarius as Ascendant, 35, 64.
Scorpio as Ascendant, 35, 64.
Schedule I—Ascensional Mean-time Periods of Constellational Signs for Madras, 9.
Schedule II—Nature of Lords, 23.
Schedule III—Lordships of Planets over Houses under different Ascendants, 25.
Schedule IV—Nature of Lords, 27.
Schedule V—Benefic, Malefic and Neutral Lords under different Ascendants, 39.
Schedule VI—Aspect Values, 43.
Schedule VII—Conferers of Fame and Determinants of Death under different Ascendants, 66.
Schedule VIII—The Effects realised in the Main period of a Conferer of Fame, 78.

Schedule IX—The Effects realised in the Main period of a Benefic, 80.
Schedule X—The Effects realised in the Main period of a Neutral, 81.
Schedule XI—The Effects realised in the Main period of a Malefic, 83.
Schedule XII—The Effects realised in the Main Period of a Determinant of death, 84.
Second Lordships of Planets under different Ascendants, 24.
Significators or Transitted Lords, 71.
Signs and Houses, 3.
Signs, Constellational—, 3; Equinoctial—, 3.
Standard Nativity, 1.
Sub-Periods and Main Periods, The different kinds of—, 74.

T

Table I—Mean-time Ascensional Periods of Equinoctial signs, 97 to 101.
Table II—Mean-time Culminational Periods of Equinoctial signs, 101.
Table III—The Different Standard Times in vogue, 102 to 105.
Taurus as Ascendant, 31, 62.
Transitted Lords or Significators, 71.
Transitting Lords or Promittors, 72.

V

Virgo as Ascendant, 33, 63.

46252